

LEAGUE TAKES
SPECIAL PRIDE
IN WORK OF 1927

Survey Shows Intense and Continuous Activity—Russia a Factor

CO-OPERATION GIVEN
BY UNITED STATES

More Rational Economic Policy Expected to Result From Conference at Geneva

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA—An official summary of the League of Nations work in 1927 describes the year as one of intense and continuous activity, as symbolic, in fact, of the League's vitality. Not a week passed, it says, in which there was not a meeting of statesmen, high officials, experts and technicians summoned and organized by the League in Geneva or some other European city, in Latin America or in the Far East.

Alluding to the increasing co-operation of such important non-members of the League as the United States and Soviet Russia, in the technical work of the League, the report maintains that this is striking evidence of the universal character of its activities. Turkey, Egypt and Ecuador have also been represented at Geneva this year, as well as the Argentine which, it is hoped, may return to full membership in the League, while Mexico appeared for the first time in the person of an observer at the economic conference.

Another cause for congratulation is seen in the fact that there are now eight foreign ministers on the Council of the League, and that the Assembly this year was attended by two chiefs of state, two premiers, and more than 20 foreign ministers, which made it one of the most important ever held.

Arbitration and Security
The report refers with special pride to the important part which the League played in the success of the International Economic Conference by preparing the ground for it, and the hope is expressed that the new economic organization, as planned by the League may facilitate the execution of the recommendations of the conference and thus lead to a more rational economic policy being pursued by all governments.

The report, however, admits that the results obtained as regards arbitration, security and disarmament were less decisive than in the economic or financial sphere.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA—Although the history of the League of Nations since 1919 has not been marked by any sensational event, it has nevertheless proved one of exceptional interest as a testing time for international relations. There are fewer clouds on the horizon at the end of the year than at the beginning, when the danger of a quarrel between Italy and Yugoslavia over the status of Albania caused considerable anxiety at Geneva. When France replied to the efforts of Italy to establish a protectorate over Albania by contracting a treaty with Yugoslavia, the political barometer seemed to point to stormy. But during the last few weeks of the year the sky has grown clearer and there is now talk of a meeting between M. Briand and Signor Mussolini for a frank discussion of Franco-Italian differences. That trouble has been averted is due to the meetings of foreign ministers.

COSTES AND LEBRIX
ARRIVE AT LIMA

LIMA, Peru (AP)—After a hazardous takeoff at La Paz, Bolivia, Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Lebrun were safe here today with another 700-mile leg of their flight to New York behind them.

The airmen were the first to span the South Atlantic on a non-stop flight.

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Texas "Wastefulness"
Shocks Count Bismarck

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brownsville, Tex.
"A how to utilize to the fullest extent the natural advantages of soil, climate and water," said Count Gottfried von Bismarck, grandson of the "Iron Chancellor" of Germany, who visited the lower Rio Grande valley recently.

He was surprised to find citrus orchards with nothing planted between the trees, declaring, "In Germany not one inch of this land would go uncultivated." He was particularly interested in irrigation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
FORCES COMBINE
TO BAR TRAPPING

Hope to Stop Practice in State or Confine It to Northern Portion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—A strong effort to eliminate all trapping in New Hampshire or, at least, to permit it only in the thinly populated northern counties, will be made in the next Legislature by the combined forces of humane societies and the numerous sportsmen's organizations.

The movement to outlaw trapping in New Hampshire was revealed at the Fish and Game Department as a result of many complaints which have been made of violations of existing law and of the suffering to animals, particularly dogs and cats, caused by the setting of traps.

Under present laws all persons who trap must have a license, each trap must be plainly marked with the owner's name, and no person is allowed to trap on another's land without the latter's written consent.

Copies of which must be filed with the commissioner for public inspection by anybody interested.

Supporters of the movement to prohibit trapping are pointing out that trapping is not only cruel, but also a purely commercial project carried on merely for the sake of financial gain through the sale of skins.

**SEN. EDGE INDORSES
HOOVER CANDIDACY**
WASHINGTON (AP)—Herbert Hoover has been endorsed for the Republican presidential nomination by Walter E. Edge (R), Senator from New Jersey, in announcing his candidacy for delegate-at-large from New Jersey to the next Republican convention.

Senator Edge said he heartily favored the nomination of Secretary Hoover and hoped the Republicans of New Jersey, when given the opportunity, would take a like course. His endorsement was predicated upon the belief, the Senator explained, President Coolidge was "eliminated" from the race. The New Jersey primary will be held in May.

Who Will Be Chosen in 1928?

Presenting a series of character sketches of men who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for President of the United States. Inclusion of a name does not imply that he aspires to the office. Publication of these sketches does not carry the implication that The Christian Science Monitor indorses any candidate.

16—THOMAS J. WALSH

Investigator of Oil Leases Characterized by His Rigid Devotion to High Standards of Responsibility in Public Service

By PAUL Y. ANDERSON
National Correspondent, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

HE is a brilliant investigator, a great lawyer, a sound and skillful debater. His legislative achievements have been notable. But it seems to me that the best short description of Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana was that uttered a few years ago: "He is almost fanatically high-minded." There is, indeed, something like zealotry in Walsh's devotion to his own rule of conduct, near leading a textbook life. He has sense of what constitutes a proper personal or party advantage is critical and austere, and sometimes causes his friends and party colleagues to regard him with an uncomprehending eye.

Nevertheless, this sound sense of propriety makes Walsh one of the Democratic Party's finest assets in Congress and in the country. Combined with aggressiveness, it makes him a square fighter. His style is neither purpose nor propriety. He is footed. He knows not only what the goal is, but precisely what means are permissible in achieving it.

To him the purpose of the oil lease investigation was to get the vital facts. Once he has taken a case, neither purpose nor propriety in making a Roman holiday upon the person of the offenders. Punishment, he knew, should be for the courts.

Trained in Tolerance
Attempts to explain individual characteristics on racial grounds never impressed me much, but for those who take the line of racial games, it may be interesting to learn that Walsh's father was a northern Irishman, and hence heir to a certain "hard-headedness" sometimes attributed to that clan. His mother also was born in Ireland, but both came to this country in their youth. It was several years before they met.

Policies of National Government
Analyzed by Learned Societies

Governor of Maryland Criticizes Restrictive Laws, Including Immigration—Canadian Minister Links Diplomacy and History—Definitions Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Criticism and analysis of governmental agencies and of various policies and methods are prevalent in the various learned organizations meeting here.

At a joint dinner, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland made a speech which was taken to indicate one of the lines upon which he will seek the presidential nomination. He attacked almost all restrictive laws, including the limitation of immigration. Without the influx of European manpower the United States could never have achieved the prosperity and standing that it now has, said Governor Ritchie. The restriction, he declared, "furnishes a striking example of the ineptitude which may characterize a policy where there is not real grasp of the historical factors involved."

The "human capital" which the United States has been building up from Europe has consisted, he said, "of full-grown or nearly adult workers and so we have escaped in considerable measure the heavy cost of raising, educating, and feeding them through childhood."

Traditions of Citizenship
"After all," he said, "what is the tradition of this citizenship of ours, and of our institutions, if it is not the experience of continental and insular Europe adapted to the peculiar conditions of North America, in the light of the thought and experience of those who were making a new world?"

"Is it wise to raise the barriers against human capital just in the years when we have begun to export material and monetary capital on a colossal scale at every step bearing upon the future of our whole political structure?"

Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, compared the task of the historian with the diplomat, and declared that they both have much in common. He pointed out that the history has changed from the history of the "grand manner of battles and wars," and has become a history of peoples and their thoughts and conduct and reactions.

In much the same way there has come a change over diplomacy it now being confined to negotiations between governments, but is an exchange of the ideas and ideals of peoples for the common good of all.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a brief statement, termed Washington the fountain head of history and told the delegates that they would find here much of particular interest to their calling.

Applying Analytical Processes
Failure to apply analytical processes was responsible for the fact that the American people continue to honor men who would be banished from the commercial world for their shortcomings, James T. Young of the University of Pennsylvania told the delegates of the Central China Christian University of Wuchang.

"The unchanging China is changing," said Dr. Wei. "China is earnest in her mass-movement attempt to establish herself on a basis of equality among the nations of the world. China's pride and self-respect have been touched and today my country is at the crossroads. It would be a calamity for the world were China to become intensely and selfishly nationalistic."

Cultivation of Good Will
"To insure the international cooperation of China it is not enough that unequal treaties shall be abrogated or that tariff discriminations shall be abandoned. The people of the West must supplement these political changes by cultivation of a disposition of good will and understanding with China and other peoples of the Orient."

"Religion has a big part to play in correcting these attitudes that have widened the gulf between the East and West. It is the function of Christian enterprise to create a new community, a community of constructive brotherliness and of international justice."

Following Dr. Wei's address students again divided into 30 discussion groups where once again the airing of undergraduate opinions became the order of the day.

In one group a native African arose to assert that on that very day he had been denied privilege of eating in one of the local restaurants and then asked, "How can westerners who indulge in attitudes of racial discrimination presume to offer their culture as a substitute for the civilization of other lands?" One of the questions oftenest asked by these students has to do with matter of race discrimination. Questions were also raised by many students regarding relation of church to state and whether or not church had the right to concern itself in political problems.

Plea Made for Filipinos
Dr. Frank Laubach of the Philippines told his student hearers that the Philippines presented the fact that communism unless the United States permit covetous designs of economic interests to encourage the United States to break faith with the Philippine people," he declared.

Miss Mildred Welch of China, who

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

married, and settled in Two Rivers, Wis. Senator Walsh remembers his father as "a very tolerant man," a fact which may have some genuine relation to the past. He came of a Roman Catholic family which had lived for generations in Ulster, and which probably had found tolerance an essential virtue.

Educated in the common schools, Thomas supplemented his schooling with night study, was a country school teacher at 16 and a high school principal at 23. In one year he took the law course at the University of Wisconsin and was graduated. For five years he practiced at Redfield, in old South Dakota Territory, married, and moved to Helena, Mont., where he has lived ever since. He rapidly became one of the leading mining lawyers in the West.

The largest corporate interest in Montana is the Anaconda Copper Company. It employed Walsh in several cases prior to 1910, and offered him a retainer as general counsel, which he declined. Subsequently he accepted cases against it, one of which had an important bearing on his career.

Pat Mullins and his wife kept a boarding house in Butte, and Walsh

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

WOMEN VOTERS
WILL USE RADIO
IN SCHOOL WORK

Nonpartisan Discussion of Questions Before Public Has Been Arranged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Schools of politics and information services for voters have been conducted in various parts of New York State with such successful results that a movement has been started to expand the scope of the work by giving instruction by radio.

Many of these schools have been conducted by partisan organizations, notably that recently held by the Westchester County Woman's Republican Club at White Plains, but the radio school will provide a nonpartisan service under the auspices of the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Henry G. Leach, state chairman of the league, in announcing the radio school, which is to be known as the "voters' service," stated that "it would not promote anything or anyone, but its one object is to make current questions of a political nature more intelligible to the voter who has little time to give to independent study."

"The possibilities of the radio for political education are just beginning to be realized," she said, "and thanks to the generous co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company, the League of Women Voters is able to put on this first course in nonpartisan political study in which many prominent men and women will go before the microphone. The first program will go on the air on Jan. 3 and from 7 to 8 p. m., and on every following Tuesday from 7 to 7:30 p. m."

Public's Interest Revived
On the first program the speakers will be presented by Melvin H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, and Miss Belle Sherwin, national president of the League of Women Voters.

Other speakers will be Theodore E. Burton (R), Representative in Congress from Ohio, and Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College. Prominent members of both major political parties will speak at subsequent radio-castings of the service.

The White Plains School of Politics, which was conducted recently, resulted in a renewed interest in Republican politics, according to Mrs. T. Westchester County Women's Republican Club.

"The speeches were arranged on the general topic of our party, its work, our Constitution and Republican national achievements," she said. "Time was allowed for each speaker for questions and discussions. There were more than 60 women present each day of the two-day session and between times there was ample time for informal discussion and talks on political matters."

Club Membership Increases
"Immediate results are indicated in more than a score of new club members," she said.

In summoning the District Attorney to the District of Columbia Supreme Court the Grand Jury summoned District Attorney Gordon before it and argued with him for half an hour that a presentment should be made.

The District Attorney had declined to draw indictments because of the pendency of the criminal contempt proceedings before Justice Frederick L. Siddons.

In that report were named Mr. Sinclair, his two confidential associates, Mr. Day and Mr. Clark, as well as the heads of the Burns agency which kept the Fall-Sinclair jury under surveillance from the day it was sworn in until government secret service men raided their headquarters at the Wardman Park Hotel.

The presentment was presented to Chief Justice Mc Coy for such action as he might desire to take. It was in the nature of a report on the situation by the grand jury, and was not an indictment.

Hearings on the contempt proceedings will be resumed next week, and after that there will come the citation of H. M. Blackmer, who failed to testify in the oil case, and then on January 16, Mr. Fall and Mr. Sinclair are to come to trial again in the government's attempt to prove the two conspired to defraud the Government in the lease of the Teapot Dome Naval Oil Reserve.

Besides Mr. Burns and Mr. Sinclair, those involved were Mr. Day; Mr. Clark of Chicago, vice-president of the Sinclair Refining Company; W. Sherman Burns, manager of the Burns Detective Agency; and C. L. Veltch, Mr. Burns' Baltimore manager.

**ITALIAN CITIES MAY
BECOME FREE PORTS**
ROME (AP)—In order that Italian steamships may have a greater share in transporting the world's trade, it is proposed to establish free ports at 14 Italian cities where merchandise may be transhipped from one part of the world to another destination without customs formalities.

Under the proposal any port wishing to avail itself of this free port privilege for 30 years may apply to the Government, which will grant the concession by royal decree. The cities eligible to the free port privilege are Genoa, Savona, Leghorn, Naples, Brindisi, Bari, Ancona, Venice, Trieste, Fiume, Palermo, Messina, Catania, and Cagliari. The Ministers of Finance, Public Works, and Communications are directly charged with granting the port requests.

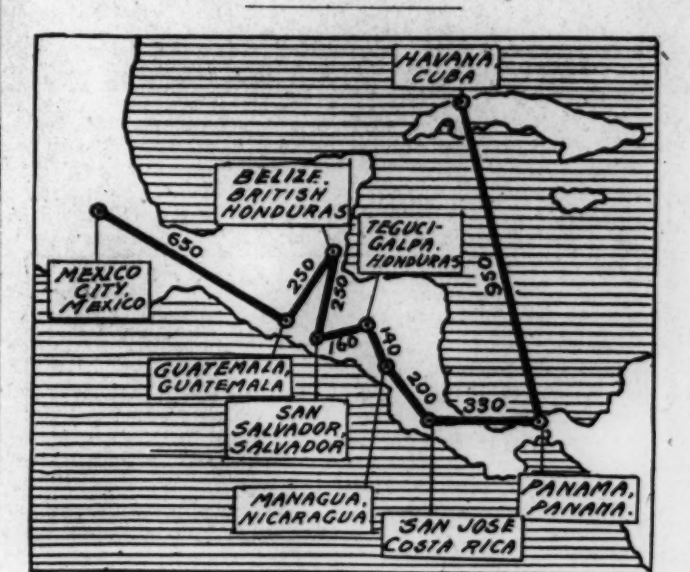
**What to Do When Red Light's Against You
to Be Settled in Supreme Court Ruling**

Motorists are going to ask the Massachusetts Supreme Court to tell them how they can tell whether the traffic officer will stop them if they try a right turn against the red light or will hustle them along if they show signs of hesitation. Also how they can guess which town forbids left turns and which permit them, and how to know where, out of five or six possible places, to look for the little red and green flashes that mean stop and go.

The Automobile Legal Association in Boston has announced that due to the vagueness, uncertainty and non-uniformity of traffic rules in regard to automatic signals the association will test the validity of such laws by going to the Supreme Court on any charges involving the infraction

of these laws brought against its members.

"The confusion arising from the use of automatic traffic signals has reached a point where some uniformity regarding their use is imperative," a statement by the association said. "The confusion occurs in making turns and comes from a variety of usages and abuses as directed by city and town authorities. In one instance a motorist is severely criticized for turning right on a red light, while in the next town he may be reprimanded in a no gentile manner for failing to do so. Left turns are even more confusing. There is nothing in the law and nothing on the usual device to indicate when a turn may or should be made."

Panorama of Central America
Glimpsed by Col. Lindbergh

ZIGZAG COURSE OF LINDBERGH FLIGHT

From Mountain Ranges and Highland Plateaus, Land Slopes to the Atlantic on One Side and on the Other "Drops Off" Into the Pacific

WASHINGTON (AP)—The six Central American Republics, which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has announced he will visit, Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, seem similar from the average American's viewpoint," says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. "Yet, like our own states, each differs from the other." The bulletin continues in part: "Guatemala, the land of the quetzal, is the Texas of Central America in point of size, and has the largest population."

"San Salvador has been called the 'Swinging Hammock' because its fertile highlands have been rocked by earthquakes so often."

"Honduras has the only capital in the New World, excepting Colombia, which has no railroad. The Nation is roughly the geographical center of Central America."

Nicaragua Land of Lakes
"Nicaragua's land of lakes, may yet see a canal through its territory connecting the oceans by virtue of its ownership of two large bodies of water, Managua and Nicaragua."

"Costa Rica, the banana Republic, sent 7,660,000 bunches to the United States last year."

"Panama once was the hyphen between the North and South America, but with the building of the canal the bars of the hyphen were bent to make a sea gate for the ships of the world."

"Colonel Lindbergh will sweep down to smaller crowds on his new flights because the drift to the big city has not yet been added to Central America's problems."

Like an Inclined Plane
"The geography of the six nations will unfold itself beneath the flier in panoramas granted few explorers or travelers. The shadow of the Spirit of St. Louis will play tag with palm trees spreading fronds like starfish in a green ocean, with monarch mahogany trees of the tropic forest, with the 'chewing gum tree' and the lowly coffee and banana tree."

"To understand the geography of Central America without an airplane one must go back to the inclined plane of high school physics. The cross section of Central America is an inclined plane. The long slope runs to the Atlantic. It stretches 200 miles long in Nicaragua and 150 miles long in Panama."

"The peak of the inclined plane appears as the mountain ranges and highland plateaus. And as the barrel was rolled up the inclined plane and dropped off, so Central America drops off into the Pacific Ocean. Colonel Lindbergh will follow the 'peak,' because the capitals of Central America have been located in the highlands."

**Fall of Earth's Roof
Pictured in Rocks**

Story of Collapse in Globe's Crust Is Read by Geologists in Granite Hills

CLEVELAND, O.—Where the solid granite masses of the White Mountains now rear themselves against the New Hampshire skyline there was, in ages past, a veritable collapse of the roof of the earth.

The story of this dropping of the globe's crust may be traced in the White Mountain rocks, according to Dr. Marius P. Billings of Cambridge, Mass., who outlined it at the Geological Society of America in convention here.

In essence the history preserved in the rocks is that of an invasion of liquid granite under the crust. The crust collapsed and great masses sank "at least 3500 feet and probably much more," in the molten lava below. There they were frozen in the granite as it cooled and now may be outlined by the geologists.

The White Mountain region is placed in importance by Dr. Billings alongside areas near Oslo, Norway, and Ilmausauk, Greenland, where authorities explain similar roof collapses occurred at about the same period and where blocks of the crust sank more than a mile.

**ELECTRIC EMPLOYEES
SAVE \$16,500,000**

CHICAGO (AP)—Sixteen and a half million dollars is the total paid-up value of investments placed during 1927 by the 25,000 employees of the Western Electric Company at its Hawthorne works. This, representing the sum saved by workers who took advantage of three thrift plans, establishes what is believed to be a new record for thrift among industrial employees of any single establishment.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Mrs. Evangeline L. Lindbergh on her return from Mexico City is setting a flying pace equaling that of her son, Col. Charles

COL. LINDBERGH
MAKES LANDING
AT BELIZE, B. H.

Second Leg of New Flight Over Central America Now Completed

FIRST LAND PLANE
TO ALIGHT IN CITY

Guatemalans Find Visit Too Short to Pay Flier All the Honors They Planned

BELIZE, British Honduras (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, completing his second leg of his Central American tour, landed here at 9:45 a. m. (10:45 eastern standard time) Friday.

There was a fog over Manatee Hill, 20 miles from Belize, and Colonel Lindbergh kept circling around evidently groping for his route.

(By his landing at Belize, the American good-will flier added a new record to his long list of achievements, being the first man ever to bring a land plane down there, the only other airplanes visiting the city have been United States seaplanes which landed in the harbor.)

Trip Made in Quick Time
Colonel Lindbergh landed on the only available field at Belize, a large sports ground at the northern end of the city. The approximate length of the field is 400 yards and its breadth 80 yards narrowing to 50 at the northern end.

The surface is a grassy flat inclining to the swamping on the seaward side. The prevailing wind is easterly at right angles to the landing ground. There are no hangars. There are two wireless masts.

Before leaving Guatemala City Colonel Lindbergh said that he expected to make the trip to Belize in three and a half hours. His landing at the British Honduras capital was made just three hours and 25 minutes after his departure from Guatemala City, despite the fact that he was hindered by some fog in the neighborhood of Belize.

WASHINGTON (AP)—When he took off at Guatemala City, Colonel Lindbergh was very doubtful that he would be able to make a landing at Belize. All reports he had received as to the condition of the field there indicated it would be impracticable to make a landing, although he reserved final judgment until he could look the field over from the air.

In line with his custom of postponing a final decision as to his exact route or his starting time until the last moment, Colonel Lindbergh left Guatemala City without having completely matured his plans for the remainder of the journey to Havana, State Department advisers said. He is tentatively scheduled to make a direct flight from Panama to Havana, but it was understood he would make no final decision in that regard until after his arrival at San Salvador.

Honored by Guatemalans
GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala (AP)—Running zig-zag across Central America and linking all its capitals, an airway of more than 1300 miles stretched before Col. Charles A. Lindbergh as he took off here Friday morning.

Sometime after Jan. 8 his silver-winged monoplane, the Spirit of St. Louis, will come to rest in Panama and the highest honors in these people's power will have been paid the American flier.

Guatemalan found that the two-day stay afforded insufficient time to pay him the tribute which was felt due its "adopted son."

Pays Respects to President
His official program Thursday began at 10 o'clock a. m. when he visited the presidential palace to pay his respects to the President, Gen. Lazaro Chacon.

Particular tribute was paid Colonel Lindbergh prior to his departure by the Guatemalan Army when it conferred upon the flier the gold Medal of Merit. The Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club entertained in his honor.

Arthur Getzler, American Minister, thanked President Chacon in Colonel Lindbergh's behalf at a reception at the American legation for the many courtesies extended and honors conferred on the flier.

Messenger of Good Will
Perhaps the words of the President of the Republic in greeting Colonel Lindbergh at Wednesday night's banquet best express the sentiments of the people. President Chacon said:

Colonel Lindbergh. It is a great pleasure for the people, for the Government and for me personally to have with us such a distinguished personality after terminating a flight that adds one more triumph to a series of glorious successes which honor humanity and are a source of genuine pride for the United States of America.

"Let me greet you as a messenger of good will, the highest representative of American manhood, and I pray you to have the graciousness to accept, together with this banquet, that my Government takes pleasure in offering you, the homage of our cordial welcome."

Colonel Lindbergh's desire to visit South as well as Central American countries on his present trip was expressed to officials of the American legation on his arrival there, but with the added statement that arrangements made for his trip to Havana during the Pan-American Congress made it impossible.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Mrs. Evangeline L. Lindbergh on her return from Mexico City is setting a flying pace equaling that of her son, Col. Charles

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

A. Lindbergh. Only 14 hours and 14 minutes' flying time brought her here, averaging a little better than 100 miles per hour for the huge Ford monoplane which stopped here on its flight to Detroit.

Arriving at 2:35 p. m. at Lambert-St. Louis Field, Thursday, Mrs. Lindbergh and her party spent the night here preparatory to the final hop for home. No stops were planned en route.

Wednesday the plane flew from Mexico City to San Antonio, Tex. Thursday the flight to St. Louis was completed with two stops en route. Because of adverse weather conditions, the flight from St. Louis to Detroit was postponed until Saturday.

SOCIETIES SCAN NATION'S POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

there cannot be too many to the extent that they are required by the public interest, he added.

Catch phrases and slogans such as "Government Bureaucracies" are dangerous, inflammable substances to be handled with caution, he said, and are often used for ulterior purposes.

I ask only that if the bureaucracy slogan is accepted at face value there be some careful consideration of the vital underlying question of public need.

Development of South

Speaking of the rapid industrial development of the southern states before the American Association for Labor Legislation, Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins University demanded that the South be required to relinquish its industrial differential and accept national labor standards.

Southern states lag behind other parts of the country in legislation for the protection of workers, he said, asserting that their chief competitive advantage lies in lower wages and longer hours for workers.

Prof. Thomas W. Pollard of the University of North Carolina declared the South needs a constructive and intelligent policy toward social legislation to change the conditions under which the southern worker receives less money, works longer hours and has less protection than those of any other section of the country.

CAIRO Y. M. C. A. HOLDS "ABSENT GUEST" DINNER

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

CAIRO—The Anglo-American Y. M. C. A. in Cairo has just held its fifth annual "absent guest" dinner, which is a meal of the most frugal description, costing approximately 12 cents, but paid at the rate of a dinner in a good restaurant, the balance between the cost and the receipts providing a simultaneous meal for 350 unemployed in the church army hall, Waterloo Road, Lambeth, London, where, among other guests, were the Preliminary of Carlisle, Sir Herbert Holmwood, Lord Darnley, the Mayor of Lambeth, Sir Arthur Yapp, etc.

Lord Lloyd presided at the dinner here, and the gathering included the most notable members of the British and American communities. The toast, "Our Absent Guests," was replied to by Cecil Campbell, an internationally known tennis player.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH FUND IS GIVEN \$75,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A gift of \$50,000 by Mrs. Katherine Eddy Beveridge of Indianapolis, to the proposed \$1,000,000 endowment fund of the American Historical Association, was announced at the annual business meeting of the organization. A gift of \$25,000 by Mrs. Alice Griswold of Radnor, Pa., was also announced. It was disclosed friends of Albert J. Beveridge, former Indiana Senator and historian, are raising another \$50,000 which, with Mrs. Beveridge's contribution, will constitute the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Fund. The income from the association's endowment fund will be used for historical research. Indianapolis was selected for the 1928 convention.

PROF. SAVILLE ELECTED

ANDOVER, Mass. (P)—Marshall H. Saville of New York, professor of American archaeology at Columbia University, was elected president of the American Anthropological Association at the closing session of its annual meeting here. The proceedings of the meeting were not made public.

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AFGHAN YOUTH TO STUDY POLICE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Pacification of Country Is Hoped For—May Affect Railway Construction

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON—King Amanullah's forthcoming visit here has been preceded by the arrival of six young Afghans who are to study British police methods with the view of improving the safety of life and property in a region where, up to 10 years ago, no white man could travel unguarded. All be-

Calais-Calcutta Railway Seen as Possibility



Only the Small Stretch of Some 500 Miles Shown by the Dotted Line in the Above Map Between Khushk and New Chaman, in Afghanistan Territory, Has Prevented the Completion of This Long Dreamed-of Railway. Afghanistan's Radical Change of Heart and its Adoption of Western Methods May Realize This Dream. A Visit of a Number of Afghan Young Men to Great Britain May Greatly Hasten This Realization.

long to good families and are to become officers in the police force King Amanullah is building up. Their visit is the result of investigations made here by the son of Tarsi Khan, Afghan Foreign Minister, who recently spent six months in Europe.

They have been placed in private families as a beginning to learn English. Later they will see the chief British provincial and metropolitan police centers. They are intended to be the first batch in a series and the mission affords tangible evidence of the remarkable advance toward civilization Afghanistan has already achieved. Engineers here in particular are watching the experiment with interest, since they hold that the permanent pacification of Afghanistan would remove the chief reason why it has hitherto been impossible to realize the world dream of traveling by train from Calais to Calcutta.

This is because the only break in the connection between the Indian and the Russian railway systems has long been one of a stretch of 500 miles of sandy upland, over which, it has been said, a coach could be driven all the way. This lies between New Chaman, upon the Afghan's southern border, where the Indian railway emerges from the mountains in British territory, and Khushk, where the Central Asian Railway from Merv similarly ends upon the northern confines of King Amanullah's territory.

Sir George MacMunn, who has a long experience of the Anglo-Afghan frontier, paints a glowing picture in the Evening Standard here of the Afghan situation. "For 30 years," he says, "despite comparative isolation, modern ways have been reaching Kabul, and now they have come, at any rate outwardly with a great rush. In his gardens, the King and his smooth shaven young men play tennis in flannels and look more Western than the young Indians."

GUN ELEVATION REPORTS DENIED

WASHINGTON (P)—Published reports that the British Government was objecting to the raising of the main battery guns on American battleships prompted the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, to depart from a usual custom today to authorize a directly quoted denial. "My attention has been called to a

LEAGUE REVIEWS WORK OF 1927

(Continued from Page 1)

sters at Geneva which afford excellent opportunity for the removal of international frictions.

One of the features of the September meeting of the Assembly was the removal of the smaller powers against the tendency of the big powers to take affairs out of their hands. But if the big powers hold together, the peace of Europe is secure. This was especially noticeable in the instance of the Lithuanian-Polish dispute, which the Council was able to adjust in such a way that there is good hope of these countries resuming normal relations.

The removal of the state of war between them (which threatened, indeed, at one moment to lead into actual war) was an achievement of which the League of Nations may justly be proud, and it may, indeed, be said to be the outstanding event of the year in the calendar of the League. There remains the Vilna question, since Lithuania will not recognize the right of Poland to this city, but once normal relations have been restored, it may be hoped that diplomacy will also succeed in settling this problem.

Dr. Stresemann has become one of the outstanding figures in the Council of the League and his appeal to the Assembly for the abolition of war as a means of settling international disputes was a remarkable contribution to the debate on disarmament and security. Once more the representatives of the nations rallied to a resolution forbidding aggressive war. But the conflict of views between Britain and France as to the best method of obtaining security threatened again to prevent any agreement on disarmament.

It was a tribute to the new spirit of conciliation that this awkward corner should have been turned, by all parties to the controversy agreeing to a new method of approach to the problem of disarmament, which was provided in the security committee, which is to attempt by the extension of arbitral treaties to satisfy the demand for security and thus pave the way for a reduction of armaments. This is a hopeful sign that something practical may at last be achieved. And in this connection the visit of Mr. Litvinoff to Geneva was of great importance; for Russia, however Utopian its plan of complete and general disarmament may be, has put the League on its mettle.

The Economic Conference, which was held under the aegis of the League, may greatly assist in the general pacification of Europe if its recommendations for lower tariffs and international co-operation are carried out. The Conference for the Abolition of Prohibitions and Restrictions on Imports and Exports was another step to better relations between nations, and once more the economic committee of the League has done good work in assisting the smaller nations. With its help Greece has been able to raise a loan which will enable it to complete the settlement of its refugees.

FREE STATE SETS UP AVIATION DEPARTMENT

DUBLIN (P)—The Irish Free State is now setting up a civil aviation department with Col. C. Russell, former commandant of the national army air force, as director.

Negotiations have been in progress some time between the Southern Government and the Imperial Airways of London regarding the possibilities of an aerial service between the Free State and Great Britain.

\$6000 GIVEN SCHOOL

PORTLAND, Me. (P)—The Wolfboro and Tuftsboro Academy of Wolfboro, N. H., also known as the Brewster School, is beneficiary in the will of Susan A. Thompson Whidden of Westbrook for \$6000. The gift is to be known as the Harvey Blard Fund and the income is to be used for the education of needy and deserving students of Tuftsboro.

B. & M. CASE UNDER ADVISEMENT

The question of issuing an injunction restraining the Boston & Maine Railroad from building a hotel and arena in connection with its new Boston station project was taken under advisement by Judge Pierce of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. The case will be submitted to a master to be heard on the facts.

MILL WAGES CUT 10 P. C.

FALL RIVER, Mass. (P)—The Stevens Manufacturing Company, employing about 800 operatives and specializing in fancy cotton weaves, announces a 10 per cent reduction in wages, effective Jan. 2.

REVISIT PACT ON WAR DEBTS BELIEVED DUE

Would Mean Prosperity in Europe, Says Speaker, and Better World Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The prosperity of Europe is worth more to the United States in dollars and cents than the repayment of all the war loans put together, A. Platt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, quoted Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, as having said a year or two ago.

Speaking before the American Economic Association on "Should the Debt Settlements Be Revised?" Mr. Andrew said:

"No satisfactory verdict upon the war loan settlements can be found by merely attempting to determine where the balance of financial or governmental advantage lies," said Mr. Andrew. "The factors involved are not all of a sort that can be reduced to figures and tables and balanced by ordinary methods of book-keeping."

This, he said, Congress discovered five years ago when the World War Debt Funding Commission was established to arrange future settlements upon whatever terms it believed to be "just."

"The loans extended by the United States to its war partners," he continued, "were made in a moment of imminent catastrophe with the intention of protecting the nation rather than the borrower from peril. They may have rendered inestimable service to the borrowing governments, but their primary purpose was to help the United States win the war in which it was engaged."

"Under the terms of their authorization, these loans could not be granted for any other object, and from the first loan to the last, even those made after the armistice, every dollar that was lent was spent for purposes approved by our Treasury as contributing to that end."

"Careful study of the commission's reports reveals, however, no evidence that the commission devoted any attention to the equities that were involved. It shows only that they followed the easiest way, rested their case on the letter of the law, demanded 'the due and forfeit of the bond,' and reduced the tedium of their labors by standardizing the supposed requirements of justice into a single formula."

"So far as settlements with our

and the work of the mandates commission, which is determined to check the importation of alcohol into the mandated areas of tropical Africa and the Pacific. Nor must the work of the opium committee be forgotten, which took into consideration the American and Italian plans for state ownership or governmental control of the drug traffic.

Viscount Cecil Appeals for Support to the League

LONDON (P)—Another great war would mean the breakup of civilization, Viscount Cecil, former British representative at the League of Nations, says in a New Year's message in which he appeals for support of the League of Nations.

Viscount Cecil, who resigned from the Baldwin Cabinet because of his disappointment at British policy in the recent tripartite naval conference at Geneva, particularly asked Canada to support the League in its work, the Canadian attitude at Geneva as being a wonderful lead to have given the British Empire.

"Briefly, the League stands for world peace," Viscount Cecil said, "social improvement and justice. Those are tremendous ideals and can only be achieved by placing them above the sphere of party politics and going 'all out' for them. That is a point to be borne in mind by all League of Nations societies. Their aims must be entirely non-political, as is that of the British League of Nations Union."

Expressing great encouragement to know that there is an active League of Nations Society in Canada which is "helping to build up a public opinion that not only believes in the League ideals, but is actually willing to give a lead in one of the surest ways to peace—arbitration," Viscount Cecil said:

"If another great war is allowed to come, it can only mean the breakup of civilization. The nations' powers of recovering from such devastations are not unlimited; they have no inexhaustible stores of such powers. But one thing they have got within their reach—the means of preventing future wars by the peaceful settlement of disputes and the reduction of armaments by international agreement. That is the great task which the League has to face in 1928, and which public opinion alone can enable it to achieve."

Viscount Cecil said that Canada as one of the fourteen countries on the Council of the League has undertaken a great and honorable position, specially charged to advance the peace of the world.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVE REVIVED IN BURMA

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON—The work of stamping out slavery from the wild northern jungles of what is known as the "triangle" upon the Burmo-Chinese border is being resumed, now that winter has made the forests of this inaccessible region once more accessible. Dispatches received here show that Joseph T. Barnard, a Burma Government official, who visited the region with a small force of military police last year, is again in charge of the operations which is to establish some form of control and to pay compensation for 600 slaves still remaining untraced.

The expedition carries a wireless set and is to supply tools to the tribesmen for making roads and otherwise help them meet the recent crop failure. A majority of the 4000 slaves released last year have remained, it appears, as employees of the previous owners, but many also have set up for themselves or have gone away in search of relatives.

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REVISIT PACT ON WAR DEBTS BELIEVED DUE

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"Under the terms of their authori-

CHINA INSISTING ON EQUAL PLACE

(Continued from Page 1)

has had years of experience as a missionary in that country, said: "I should like to see the walls of our compounds leveled to the ground for they are walls of a nationalistic aristocracy. I should like to see our gunboats sent home and have every American citizen in China forgo privileges of extraterritoriality. And finally I should like to see missionaries go to China only by Chinese invitation and as an adviser and friend."

"Destiny of World Brotherhood"

John A. Mackay of Montevideo eulogized Latin-American countries for their broad humanitarian outlook. "South America," he said, "feels that a destiny awaits her, not a destiny of power, or of money, or of armaments, but a destiny of world brotherhood."

As an indication of this, Mr. Mackay referred to the liberal immigration policies of most South American countries and to the readiness with which distinguished representatives of other countries are received in their fellowship.

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Detroit in an address to the convention criticized western civilization as unchristian because of its intense nationalism and its worship of things as against spiritual qualities.

LIFE SAVERS, INC. Life Savers, Inc., for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, reports net of \$1,964,898 after depreciation and reserve for federal taxes.

SHIPPING MEN SEEK TO UNITE

Mr. Hoover Asked to Aid Formation of Central Organization

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Failure of the shipping interests to get together nationally is responsible for unsettled policies and most of the problems of the merchant marine, in the opinion of Norman F. Titus of the transportation division, Department of Commerce.

He points out that there are national organizations in Washington representing all commercial and industrial interests except shipping. "If the shipping men were united they could make an impression on Congress and on the country as the farming interests are able to do."

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has been asked to invite American shipping men to organize a Washington association to represent them. He has the matter under consideration and will wait the result of conferences with shipping interests and shippers before coming to a decision.

He said that "the request has come from the steamship associations to get better co-ordination in that industry. They propose a conference, not for the purpose of shaping policy, but for better organization in the shipping industry. That organization relates to obtaining better support from American shippers."

Mr. Hoover will follow his customary policy of arranging for a conference if he decides to call it and then letting the members work out the organization. Unless a large proportion of the shipping interests desire it he will not call a conference.

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RADIO CLARITY FORECASTS NOW ARE POSSIBLE

Professor Says the Study of
Weather Will Tell How
Set Will Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Given information on the solar disturbance and a regular weather map, you can find out whether the radio reception on your set will be good that night or not, Prof. J. C. Jensen of Nebraska Wesleyan University told the American Meteorological Society meeting here as a section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In other words, radio reception can be forecast directly, Prof. Jensen declared, and with a high degree of accuracy.

In speaking of the increased amount of static interference in summer and during the approach of a thunderstorm, Prof. Jensen pointed out there are estimated to be 1800 thunderstorms in action somewhere on the earth's surface all the time, with 100 to 1000 flashes per second. These disturbances are sufficient to provide the background of grinders and hissing known as "seasonal static," he said.

"Fading" Not Due to Changes
The "fading" of signals so often noticed in radio reception is not connected with meteorological changes, he reported.

A definite relationship between solar disturbances, the earth's magnetic field and the strength of radio signals exists, it was explained. "A knowledge of the effect of these solar eruptions on the earth's weather, the earth's magnetism and the strength of transmitted signals will enable us to predict the prevailing type of radio reception for a month or two in advance," Professor Jensen said in summing up his findings.

The conception, current in modern business, that education is a hard article of merchandise for which students should pay was opposed by Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Michigan, and Dr. Arthur A. Noyes, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at a symposium on the economic relations of science workers held under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred on Scientific Research of the American Association.

Rebates for Talent
Both attacked the conception as harmful to research study, Dr. Noyes spoke in favor of rebates to talented students.

It was reported in a paper by Jessica B. Peixotto of the department of social science, University of California, a study of the family budgets of 56 university teachers revealed college teachers desire to be classed with the group of 600,000 who are supposed to be spending \$5000 or more a year, but do not receive salaries sufficient to do it. Of the number studied, 60 per cent did not receive sufficient income to be in this class and maintained their standards through outside sources.

In comparing budgets, Professor Peixotto found the teachers spent 43 per cent of their income for things of the "higher life" and miscellaneous as compared with from 26 to 40 per cent allowed in sample budgets planned by bankers. She also reported that two out of five wives spent less for clothing than their husbands.

Few Servants Employed
Ten per cent of the teachers kept no servant at all, none kept full time domestic help and 21 wives did their own washing to save money or to spend it elsewhere.

Charts of salaries shown by Rodney H. True, secretary of the committee, revealed \$2500 a year will command the services of high grade instructors in colleges and universities, young officers in the army and navy, junior scientists in the civil service, the highest grade of sci-

tific aids, the best paid clerks and stenographers and beginner salesmen and chemists in the manufacturing world.

Physical science and its handmaidens have been among the most important factors in the production of wealth through showing mankind how to exploit natural resources and through developing new industries to meet the needs of new conditions. Harrison E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, said in a paper read to the symposium.

Eliminates Drudgery
In eliminating drudgery, science as applied to industry has accomplished much of the work which formerly required endless hours of time, he pointed out. The great industrial losses due to corrosion will persist until research determines how to check them, he said.

New charts of the winds which will be of great assistance to aviators have been prepared by Eric R. Miller of the Madison Weather Bureau, he reported to the American Meteorological Society.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn of New York City has been elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Osborn, a noted paleontologist, is president of the American Museum of Natural History.

Vice-presidents, who act as heads of various sections, were chosen as follows:
Mathematics, R. C. Archibald, Brown University; physics, P. W. Bridgman, Harvard University; chemistry, C. E. K. Mees, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; astronomy, J. S. Plaskett, Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B. C.; geology and geography, Frank Leverett, University of Michigan; zoological sciences, M. F. Guyer, University of Wisconsin; botanical sciences, C. E. Allen, University of Wisconsin; anthropology, Fay-Cooper Cole, University of Chicago; psychology, H. C. Warren, Princeton University; engineering, R. L. Sackett, Pennsylvania State College; medical sciences, A. J. Goldfarb, College of the City of New York; agriculture, C. A. Moore, University of Texas; education, Truman L. Kelley, Stanford University.

The association counsel adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of wild life experiment stations "for the better conservation, development and utilization of the wild life stations of our national parks and forests."

BRITISH COUNSEL ACTS FOR INDIAN PRINCES

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTLAND, ORE., FROM BOSTON
LONDON, Dec. 30.—Sir Leslie Scott, Conservative member for Liverpool, who acted as leading counsel to the deputation from the ruling princes of India, which recently visited England, has left for Delhi, where the Government committee, under Sir Harcourt Butler, assembled in January.

Sir Leslie's mission is to aid the princes in laying their case before the committee. There are about 100 of these princes, who govern paternally under British supervision the vast Indian territories with 70,000,000 of inhabitants. They fear lest the democratic system of Government which is being gradually introduced into British-ruled districts may prejudicially affect their own positions. They demand as a safeguard that their relations in the future should be with the British, as distinct from the Indian Administration, and this is to be looked into by the committee.

NAVY BUYING 26 PLANES

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Department has placed orders for 26 new airplanes and announced the service are suffering from a shortage of qualified aviators. The Bureau of aeronautics has begun a study of the situation in an effort to obtain more pilots. The new planes will involve a cost of \$1,685,117. Twenty-five of them will be of the PN-10 flying-boat type and the remaining one a twin-motored machine of the V Class.

WHO WILL BE CHOSEN IN 1928 PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES?

(Continued from Page 1)

was their friend. Pat obtained a copper claim adjacent to the property of the Boston-Montana company. To obtain capital, he made a superintendent of that company his partner. After some months of fruitless digging, the partner withdrew and Pat lost the claim. Fifteen years later when the Boston-Montana property had been acquired by Anaconda workers informed Pat that while he was digging, that company had run a drift under his property and taken out vast quantities of rich ore. Mullins retained his friend Walsh to file suit.

Reconstructing what might have happened, he surmised that the superintendent probably had joined Pat with the knowledge and on the instructions of his employers, and that, if so, there had been correspondence. A subpoena showed how accurate his perception had been. Similarly, he suspected the presence of plots showing the progress of the tunneling, and again his net came up full. The documentary evidence was so convincing that Pat Mullins got \$75,000 and Tom Walsh got the enmity of the Anaconda.

It was a factor in his defeat for Congress in 1906. In 1910 he campaigned, and a Legislature was elected with a Democratic majority of seven, morally pledged to elect Walsh to the United States Senate. However, 16 members from "copper counties" bolted, and a deadlock ensued for 60 days, at the end of which time Walsh released his followers and asked them to find a man upon whom the "copper crowd" would agree. Two years later he was elected to the Senate by the unanimous vote of the Legislature.

Legislation He Has Sponsored

His first speech in the Senate was in support of an amendment to the Clayton Act, designed to provide jury trials in contempt cases where the alleged contempt was committed out of the presence of the court. It was intended primarily to protect Labor. The amendment became a law, and afterward was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Walsh was the author and advocate of that section of the Federal Reserve Act which compels national banks to subscribe for stock in the federal reserve banks. He made the case for the constitutionality of the Farm Loan Act. He led the fight for the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The force of his logic and clarity of his thought was never better demonstrated than in this battle over Brandeis. His report remains a model of persuasiveness and finality. One by one he took the charges against Brandeis, and like a skillful workman with a keen drill, he riddled and perforated each, and as he finished it, struck it a sharp blow, and it fell to pieces.

Walsh assisted in the drafting of the prohibition and woman suffrage amendments to the Constitution. He was chosen by the Democrats to make the case against the seating of Senator Newberry. His scrupulous fairness and profound knowledge of constitutional law gave him the confidence of his associates and the respect of his adversaries.

No Publicity Seeker

Yet it was not until 1923 that the general public really began to know him. He has no talent for publicity, and shrank with instinctive repugnance from anything which savors of an attempt to gain it. He never wrote "the newspaper boys." I remember going to him in October, 1923, in connection with the oil investigation. He had spent laborious weeks upon it. Most of the salient facts pointing to the illegality of the

leases had already been developed; but no graft had yet been shown, and almost none of it had found its way to print. He seemed surprised that I should consider those facts "news" in the practical newspaper sense. I think he was actually incredulous that a newspaper would be genuinely interested in a subject so lacking in spectacular elements.

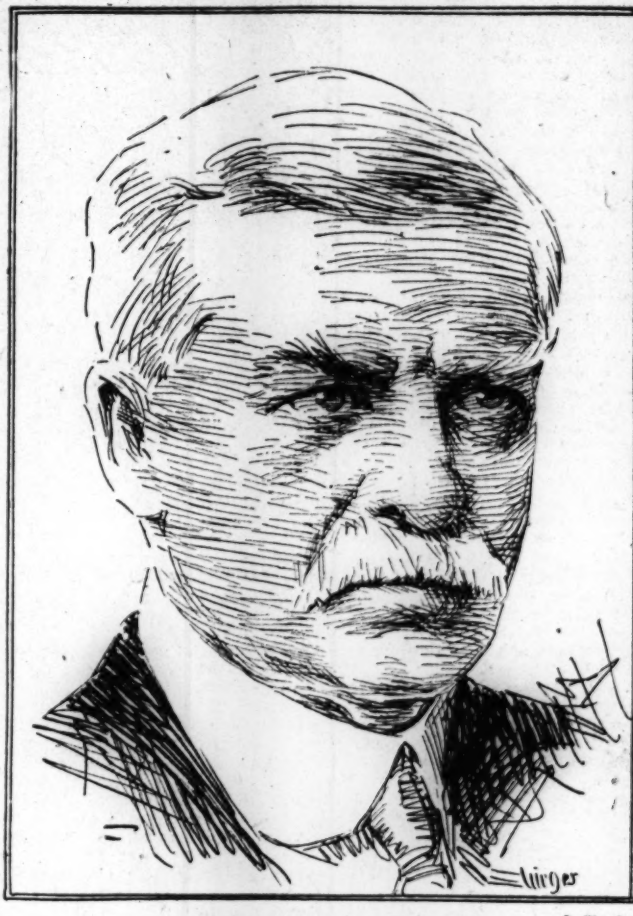
One with a keener sense for head-

other is his resolution to investigate the financing of public utility corporations.

A combination of Old Guard Republicans and Democrats, moved by various considerations, has succeeded in referring the latter to a committee calculated to smother it. But Walsh is not "licked" yet. There will be more on this subject before the present session ends.

Today, at the age of 66, Walsh is a trim, slight, erect, iron-gray man, his alert figure topped by a head and face distinguished by its gravity. He is not a gay man, but he has a certain dry humor which can be extremely sharp. Generally he is thought cold,

Goes After the Facts



SENATOR THOMAS J. WALSH

lines would have had the story on the front page for weeks—where it belonged. Walsh could not dramatize it in the bald terms which are essential for the sensation seekers. It took Doheny's little black satchel, with its comparatively paltry contents of \$100,000, to arouse the journalistic interest which had remained conspicuously inert through Doheny's admission that he expected to make a profit of \$100,000,000 out of the lease.

Selects Two New Tasks

Two qualities characterize Walsh's activities. He is utterly tireless, and he always selects a task worthy of his powers. Two such tasks confront him now, by his own choice. One is to resume the oil inquiry to the extent of determining, if possible, what became of the \$2,770,000 in Liberty bonds accumulated by the bogus Continental Trading Company. The

but many have been warmed by his kindness and his delicate sense of tact.

It is difficult to single out any man and say with certainty what sort of President he would be. The White House certainly has had less than a dozen occupants with Walsh's intellectual gifts. He has courage so fixed, and habitual that it requires virtually no effort for him to be firm. He understands the business of government thoroughly, not only in its functional aspects, but in its fundamental purposes.

All these qualities undoubtedly would contribute toward a successful administration of the most powerful office in the world. But Walsh has that which, it seems to me, is even more important—he has that general, inclusive thing which we call "character," and he has it to a degree almost unparalleled in the public life of the Nation.

NAVY REGAINS TEAPOT DOME OIL RESERVE

Final Step in Cancellation
of Sinclair Lease Is
Completed

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—Teapot Dome, rich Wyoming oil field, was transferred back to the United States Navy Dec. 29, the final step in the cancellation of the lease on the property which the Government charged Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, obtained through fraudulent dealings with Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior.

The transfer was accomplished through formal decree entered in Federal District Court here by Judge T. Blake Kennedy. It carried out the mandate of the United States Supreme Court, which had sustained the allegations of fraud and ordered the lease cancelled.

Salvage Attempt Fails
In losing all rights and title to the reserve, Mr. Sinclair failed in an effort to salvage perhaps \$1,000,000 from the wreckage.

Judge Kennedy overruled a motion of counsel for the Mammoth Oil Company, a Sinclair concern, which sought to have inserted in the decree a provision a quit claim deed to land in the reserve, delivered by the company to the United States, as a prerequisite to the lease, should be returned.

Owen J. Roberts, of Government counsel, resisted the motion and the court declined to incorporate the proviso in the cancellation order.

Call Claim "Worthless"

While counsel for the Government characterized the quit claim as probably "worthless," other appraisements of its worth have been as high as \$1,000,000.

Judge Kennedy in denying the petition of Sinclair's counsel for the incorporation of the proviso for the return of title to oil placer locations made in the reserve area prior to its withdrawal from entry said he "would not go outside the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in saying what shall be done here."

CRIMES IN CHICAGO REPORTED DECREASING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—There has been a considerable decrease in certain crimes here, and the trend is toward a

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MEXICO AMENDS CONTROVERSIAL PETROLEUM LAW

Congress Approves Calles
Proposal to Better Pro-
tect Foreign Rights

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The two articles of the oil law which have proved to be points of friction between the United States and Mexico have been amended by the Mexican Congress and their promulgation by President Calles is awaited.

The President himself initiated the movement for the change after the Supreme Court had ruled Articles 14 and 15 unconstitutional in a suit brought by the Mexican Petroleum Company.

The amendments do away with confirmatory concessions for 50 years in exchange for rights acquired by oil companies before May 1, 1917. Instead they confirm for an indefinite time—that is for the time of the contract—contracts made before May 1, 1917, with surface owners for subsoil rights.

Companies must have the contracts confirmed by the Government, however, within one year from the time the amended laws become effective, which will be the date of their promulgation by the President.

To the proposals of President Calles, the Chamber of Deputies added a penalty clause before passing them. The clause provided that those who failed to apply for confirmation as specified should be considered as having renounced their rights and that these rights would "have no effect against the Government."

The Senate unanimously passed the new laws as changed by the deputies after Senator Jose Aguayo had objected that the reshaping of Articles 14 and 15 granted more to the oil companies than they demanded.

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BUFFALO—Main Street, cor. Bedford
CHICAGO—State Street, cor. State
CLEVELAND—Euclid Avenue, near 9th St.
PHILADELPHIA—Market Street, cor. 12th
WORCESTER—Main Street, near Chatham
SYRACUSE—South Salina, near Fayette
PORTLAND, ORE.—4th Street, cor. Alder
BRIDGEPORT—Main Street, cor. Elm
OAKLAND, CALIF.—1400 Broadway
DETROIT—1200 Woodward Avenue
PITTSBURGH—5th Avenue, near Wood St.
BROOKLYN—Fulton Street, near Hoyt
NEWARK—Broad Street, cor. Wall Park
MILWAUKEE—Franklin Avenue, W. Ave.
ST. LOUIS—Washington Ave., cor. 7th

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A PRODUCT OF DODGE BROTHERS

BOSTON RAILWAY PROBLEM FOUND SAME AS OTHERS

End of Dividend Guarantee, and Fares Based on Cost, Favored for "El"

The end of nearly 10 years of a nationally watched experiment in public management of the Boston Elevated Railway system finds the Elevated "merely a public utility with much the same problems as other utilities," in the opinion of Elliot Wadsworth, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury now a member of the Massachusetts Legislature which is expected to spend a large part of its coming session in debate on what to do with the transit system.

In a statement analyzing the situation of both the Elevated and the Eastern Massachusetts Railway system, Mr. Wadsworth expresses the view that the claims and counter-claims arising out of the public utility character of the system will be disregarded and the whole case rested on the question:

"What Question Rests On 'The Elevated'?"

"The Elevated should be the manager of the Elevated of the stockholders take over the job under the usual State regulation."

In last year's session Mr. Wadsworth advocated return of the road to its stockholders. Protesting the provision under which cities and towns guarantee the dividends of the company, Mr. Wadsworth says:

"If the Elevated, either under public or private management, can render proper service without such guarantee it should be ended. The Elevated is not confronted with any emergency at the present time and has been self-supporting for seven years. It should and can be well in the future on the principle of service at cost."

"The Elevated trustees have authority to draw upon the taxpayers for any amount they may need. No board should have the right to raise and spend public money regardless of the other needs of the community."

Finds Results Not Hopeful

Summarizing the results of public operation, Mr. Wadsworth, who is an experienced public utility engineer and financier, concludes that the rehabilitation of the transit system has only been the same as would have followed permission to raise an increase of fares under private operation. He points out that, while state management has improved the service, the service of nearly all public utilities has improved since 1920. He adds that the trusteeship plan has failed as a measure to raise capital for the railway since it has not brought the market for the common stock up to par where new stock could be sold.

Valuation figures recently reported by the State Department of Public Utilities show, according to Mr. Wadsworth, that the State would lose little if anything in surrendering the option the control act gives it for purchase of the road. These fixed the value of the Elevated at \$113,837,253 and the option price at approximately \$9,500,000 less, while noting that possible abandonments of power plants might reduce the value to no more than the option price.

He points to this valuation also as evidence of slight probability of the company's demanding exorbitant fares to pay dividends on a large valuation, and expresses confidence that under the State Public Utilities Commission the general plan of regulation of public utilities would apply successfully to the regulation of the metropolitan transit system.

RHODES SCHOLARS MOSTLY "MAKE GOOD"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—While the 24 British Columbia students who have become Rhodes scholars have not proved to be "super men" they have, with very few exceptions, given a good account of themselves, according to Col. H. T. Logan, a member of the provincial committee of selection and now a professor in the department of classics in the University of British Columbia. Several of the Rhodes scholars from this Province have rendered useful service abroad, one of them being employed in the interests of the League of Nations.

The legal profession and politics have attracted a number of Rhodes scholars while conspicuous careers have been carved out by some of them as research specialists. One is employed at present at Washington in studies in the Bureau of Economic Research.

Teaching attracted a majority of the Rhodes scholars who left the Province, several of them having won professorships in Eastern Canadian, British and United States universities.

Colonel Logan is himself a Rhodes scholar, having read classics at Oxford, after which he had a distinguished career during the war. He states that the careers of many of the Rhodes men were of outstanding merit during that struggle.

CANADIAN-MEXICAN GARDENS ARE PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Promoters of plans for a "garden highway" from the Canadian boundary to the border of Mexico are seeking the co-operation of the British Columbia Government in their project. Samuel Hill, American capitalist, who launched the scheme, conferred with the pub-

He works department in an effort to have the garden highway idea adopted in British Columbia.

He proposed extensive improvements to the main road system north of the international boundary and the planting of gardens along this route under the scheme to be put into effect in the United States. The provincial authorities here are sympathetic and explained that they already were considering important changes in the highway system for the benefit largely of American tourists. Mr. Hill is securing the support of leading British Columbians in his proposal to offer prizes for gardens established all along the main highways leading from British Columbia to Mexico as a method of beautification.

MANY MINING CLAIMS RECORDED IN WINNIPEG

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—With a total of 4300 mining claims registered at the Dominion Government recorder's office in Winnipeg, active prospecting is proceeding steadily in the mineral districts of central and eastern Manitoba. There is expected to be a considerable increase of activity on the part of the small prospector as a result of the large developments to follow the purchase of the rich Flin Flon copper and zinc ore deposit by the Whitney interests of New York. Shaft sinking and other underground work is being carried out on nearly 30 of the larger properties. In the Central Manitoba field a 150-ton mill is in course of construction at the Kitchener group.

New territory is being explored by prospecting parties northeast of Lake Winnipeg, according to reports issued by the Dominion Department of Mines. Geological indications in these parts, it is reported, would seem to justify intensive work being carried out.

LEGISLATION IS AIMED AT THE ORIENTALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—That it is the hope of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia to establish a minimum wage for every industry in the Province was a statement made by J. D. McInnes, chairman of the board, at recent sittings here. "It has been suggested," he remarked, "that the Minimum Wage Act is a veiled attack on the Oriental. That may not be so very far wrong. The act does not discriminate against any race or color; it merely seeks to put them all on the same basis of wages, after which the better, or more efficient man, will get the preference."

"The act strikes at unfair competition in the labor market. A white man cannot compete with the Oriental on the basis of wages which the latter is willing to accept. Well, we shall put them on the same wages and see who survives," the chairman asserted.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS TO RAISE PRICE

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Daily News will increase its Chicago and suburban price from two cents to three a copy on January 3.

The newspaper announced "It is convinced the present higher level of paper, labor and all other costs represent a stable and permanent economic basis upon which it can fairly readjust its price to its readers."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William Hardwick, Denver, Colo. Maurice Ritter, New York City. Willie Widder, New York City. Miss Francis Whitney, Waterville, Me. Miss Grace E. Sanders, New York City. Mrs. Mabel R. Niedhamer, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bloom, Indianapolis. S. G. Davidson, Tamworth, N. H. Miss Pauline Bretch, Oklahoma City, Okla.

BONUS GIVEN EMPLOYEES

ATHOL, Mass. (AP)—Announcement was made by the L. S. Starrett Company, tool manufacturers, that as soon as practicable after Jan. 1 each employee would receive a bonus, consisting of a percentage of the entire amount of wages paid to him during the six months ending Dec. 31. The percentage is to be determined by length of service.

NEW ROAD CHIEF FOR MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Lucius D. Barrows, Augusta, has been selected as chief engineer of the State Highway Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Paul D. Sargent. Mr. Barrows has been connected with the State Highway Department for 17 years.

Deposits Go on Interest JAN. 3

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WILSON ESSAY BOARD UPHOLDS AWARD FAILURE

Jury Was Right, None of 10,000 Is Worthy, Is Trustees' Decision

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The action of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation's Jury of Award in refusing to award major prizes in the nation-wide essay contest on "What Woodrow Wilson Means to Me" is upheld by the board of trustees. A secret meeting was held at the home of Henry Morgenthau after inquiries demanded definite reasons why the foundation had awarded prizes totaling only \$2000, when \$57,000 in cash prizes had been expected.

The trustees' statement repeats in effect what the previous announcement said: None of the 10,000 essays submitted were adjudged worthy of a major prize. The throwing out of many essays submitted, it held, was justified by the "reservation" clause contained in the original terms of the contest.

Defends Action

This clause says: "Should the remote contingency, however, arise that, in the judgment of the Jury of Award, none of the articles submitted can be fairly and contentedly considered worthy of the awards, the right is reserved to withhold any or all awards entirely."

The Jury of Award deemed only 44 of the essays worthy of some recognition and of these 14 were awarded third prizes of \$100 each. Thirty others earned \$20 awards in getting honorable mention.

Donors of Fund

The donors of the \$50,000 for the two first prizes, one of which was to go to a man and the other to a woman essayist, are: Bernard M. Baruch, Edward W. Bok, Raymond B. Fosdick, Jesse H. Jones, Cyrus McCormick, Henry Morgenthau, George W. Norris, Miss Caroline Runtz Rees and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany.

NEW OVERSEAS ROAD IN FLORIDA FINISHED

MIAMI, Fla.—Opening of the new Overseas Highway, which will stretch for more than 200 miles from Miami Beach to Key West, is scheduled for Jan. 1 under plans just announced by officials in Monroe County. Actually, the highway is now completed, but tourist traffic will get under way in large volume slowly. Every arrangement has been made, according to announcement, to take care of tourist needs.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW GOES TO PRIVY COUNCIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Attempts made by British Columbia to fix minimum wages for all workers under a law unique in America, will be the subject of an appeal to be made by industrial interests to the Imperial Privy Council, the highest tribunal in the British Empire. Lumber operators will ask the Privy Council to hear their protests against a ruling of the board administering the law under which all workers in the lumber industry must be paid at least 40 cents an hour.

They object to the application of

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Car Registrations Fall Off Sharply in 10-Month Period

475,000 in Low-Priced Field, About 50,000 in Medium Class—Gain by High-Priced

(By the Boston News Bureau)

DETROIT—Passenger car registrations in United States during 10 months of 1927 and 1928 show a net shrinkage of about 475,000 cars in low-priced field, close to 50,000 in medium-priced class, and a gain of around 4000 by distinctly high-priced cars.

Ford registered 645,473 fewer cars than first 10 months of 1926, and of this lost business it can be figured other makes captured only 119,000, leaving 526,000 as a rough estimate of accumulated demand, up to Nov. 1, as distinctly Ford business. Excluding Ford, the balance of the industry showed a net gain in passenger car registrations of 124,527.

How Gain Is Distributed

It may be assumed others in this group drew business from the upper price strata, and it is not unlikely that their 285,000 gain accounts for the 50,000 net shrinkage in medium-price class, as well as the Dodge decline of 92,704 and Star's loss of 23,329, a total of 165,943. This would leave only 119,000 as the lost Ford business picked up by the five makes mentioned.

In the medium-priced field an aggregate loss of 75,000 was sustained by the following: Hudson, Flint, Hupp, Nash, Oakland, Paige, Studebaker, Chandler, Moon, Olds, Jordan and an unclassified group of minor makes. But as an offset, in the same price class, there were the registrations of three newcomers in the field—Erskine, Falcon and Wolverine—and the gains of Reo, Auburn and Velle, a total of roughly 25,000, so that the net loss in medium-price class was about 50,000.

Complete returns from all states show total registrations of 2,399,714 passenger cars during 10 months, against 2,920,680 the like period in 1926, decrease of 520,966 or 17.8 per cent. Ford registrations dropped to 387,453 from 1,032,926, while aggregate registrations of all others increased to 2,012,261 from 1,887,734.

Most Show Decreases

Notwithstanding the gain of 124,527 cars, or 5.6 per cent by the industry, excluding Ford, the majority of makes experienced a reduction in passenger car sales from 10 months of last year. Of 34 makes for which comparisons with last year are available, only 12 showed an increase and of these, four accounted for 85 per cent of the aggregate gain of 331,551, including registrations of new makes introduced this year.

Largest percentage gain for 10 months was shown by Marmon, whose registrations jumped from 3185 to 9092. Reo with the new Wolverine registered 19,994 cars against 9469 last year. Auburn increased from 5885 to 9116. Pontiac increased from 43,768 to 102,651. The LaSalle, introduced this year, registered 9765 cars, topping the list of four newcomers in 1927, though highest in price. Buick practically

held its own with last year, while Cadillac and Olds showed a combined loss of 16,344. Net increase for all the seven General Motors lines was 213,069 cars.

Following compares total registrations in the United States of all makes during this year with a similar period in 1926:

Comparison of all Registrations	1927	1926	Inc.	Dec.
Auburn...	9,116	5,885	3,231	..
Buick...	209,191	209,198	..	6,980
Chandler...	17,041	18,175	..	1,134
Chevrolet...	386,227	425,462	..	39,235
Chrysler...	128,112	111,016	17,096	..
Dodge...	766	2,110	..	1,344
Duesenberg...	111,284	204,288	..	92,704
Erskine...	6,751	..	..	..
Essex...	153,339	118,499	34,840	..
Falcon...	4,895	..	..	..
Flint...	1,664	8,051	..	6,387
Ford...	387,453	1,032,926	..	645,473
Franklin...	6,339	6,317	22	..
Gardner...	3,029	6,132	..	3,103
Hudson...	53,300	62,132	..	8,832
Hupp...	28,707	34,814	..	6,107
Jordan...	5,751	7,940	..	2,189
LaSalle...	9,765	..	..	..
Lincoln...	5,567	6,979	..	1,412
Locobile...	1,862	2,366	..	504
Marmon...	9,092	3,185	5,907	..
Moon...	3,127	4,102	..	975
Nash...	100,256	106,564	..	6,308
Oakland...	27,076	46,151	..	19,075
Olds...	27,920	44,192	..	16,272
Packard...	27,233	26,278	955	..
Paige...	15,811	18,452	..	2,641
Peerless...	9,105	9,457	..	352
Pierce Ar...	10,252	4,996	5,256	..
Pontiac...	102,651	43,768	58,883	..
Reo...	17,763	9,468	8,295	..
Star...	50,234	73,473	..	23,239
Studebaker...	893	..	..	..
Studebaker...	78,170	84,767	..	6,597
Stutz...	2,381	2,392	..	11
Velle...	3,768	3,411	357	..
Whippet...	91,266	87,952	3,314	..
Wolverine...	36,794	39,188	..	2,394
Wolverine...	2,231	..	..	..
Miscel...	6,179	22,171	..	15,992
Total...	2,399,714	2,920,680	..	520,966

FINER QUALITIES SEEN IN FUTURE OF JOURNALISM

'Yellow' Newspapers to Give Way to Growing Culture, Teachers Are Told

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Belief that the "yellow journalism" of the modern newspapers of tabloid type "will become whiter just as the vituperative journalism of early newspapers became more conservative," was expressed by W. W. Miller of Ohio Wesleyan University at the national convention of Teachers of Journalism.

"College training for journalism is making man's culture a part of his work and his work a part of his culture," said Allen S. Will of Columbia University. "Before 1885 no great degree of newspaper education was required. Today news is gathered faster and more obstacles are encountered. Performance of an easy task was never valued in a news office, and it isn't now."

"The new generation of readers require professional skill in stories. We must supply men soundly trained professionally to meet the demand. A sound education is fundamental, then a trained capacity for professional thinking. Education first, then the newspapermen."

Prof. J. O. Brumm of the University of Michigan concurring in Prof. Will's views, declared, "Every

event of which a writer makes note must be projected against a background of accurate knowledge. The mind of the writer must be linked with the mind of the reader. He must understand the duty of the citizen to his government, to industry, to the social group and to his family. Journalism instructors should strive to instill a sense of values, accuracy of observation, and lastly, clear thinking into their students."

Walter W. Williams, dean of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, cautioned that "when organization among the rank and file of newspapermen is perfected, it should not place an overemphasis upon wages instead of ethics, as has been done in Australia."

"Professional journalism in the South is younger than in other parts of the country," stated John E. Dreury of the University of Georgia, in presenting "A Survey of Journalistic Instruction in the South."

PAN-AMERICAN STUDENT UNITY BEING SOUGHT

Exchange Professorships and Fellowships Are Under Way

CINCINNATI, O.—"Steps are being taken to effect intellectual rapprochement and bring scholars of the Americas into a closer intellectual and spiritual unity," Dr. L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, stated in reporting for the committee on co-operation

with Latin-American universities to promote exchange professorships and fellowships before the American Association of University Professors. A regular exchange scholarship between Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., and the University of Mexico has been established, he said. Other colleges will follow this example. The University of Havana and University of Buenos Aires have initiated negotiations with United States colleges for exchange professorships. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is rendering valuable service in sending a Carnegie exchange professor, Dr. David P. Barrows, to South America in 1928.

Dr. Rowe also said that following a recommendation of the Bolivian Congress at Panama, in 1926, increasing emphasis is being paid to courses in Latin-American literature. The University of Texas has established a professorship of Latin-

American literature and, "It is likely that others will follow." Teaching must be kept free from legislative restriction, according to a report to the association by Dr. S. J. Holmes, University of California, chairman of the committee dealing with freedom in the teaching of natural science.

No Intellectual Slaves
Professor Holmes declared none must be allowed "to make an intellectual slave of every teacher in a state-supported institution, and to force him to square his teaching with the dogmas of any group which succeeds in getting legislative protection for its doctrines."

Archaeologists will raise a \$220,000 endowment to insure the high quality of the American Journal of Archaeology, it was voted at the conclusion of the convention of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Interest in Languages Producing More Scholars

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Modern Language Association of America broke a 30-year record by crossing the Mason and Dixon Line for its convention at the University of Louisville this week and established another precedent by accepting the invitation of the University of Toronto to hold next year's meeting there.

Prof. Hugo K. Schilling, head of the department of German, University of California, was elected president and will be installed at the Toronto meeting, the first to be held outside the United States. Two distinguished foreign scholars were elected to vacancies in the list of honorary members which is limited to 40—Carl A. Koch, University of Lund, Sweden, and Ferdinand Lot of the Sorbonne.

A new interest in modern languages is producing more capable scholars and placing literature in a position to join hands with the other fine arts, Prof. Ashley H. Thorndyke, retiring president of the association, brought out in his annual address.

He brought out the importance of the study of English literature and explained that there is no better way to improve Americanism than to make the best of the qualities that come through immigration.

It was reported that the association membership totals 3777, which is double that of 10 years ago.

Next FRIDAY Whippet will be the most valuable car ever offered for so little money

John G. Willys
President, The Willys-Overland Company

AFTER months of preparation, we are ready to present the perfected Whippet for 1928.

You will be satisfied and delighted with every detail of its equipment and performance. You will be amazed when you learn how low is the price. For Willys-Overland resources and equipment are now such that no car of equal quality can be built and sold at a lower price.

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The factory service cost on the Whippet has been the lowest of any car we ever built. As a result, we have been able to minimize materially the usual allowances for service costs—another contributing factor to the lowered price of the 1928 Whippet.

Present light car standards are a tribute to the pioneering the Whippet has done. Four-wheel brakes—lower center of gravity—greater economy—greater roominess—quieter engines—faster speed and pick-up—great beauty—no one today would

think of buying a car that had not made these advances.

Many Added Features

Among the many things you will like in the 1928 Whippet are improved bodies in a wide variety of beautiful colors, and fitted with cadet-type visor, full crown fenders, an engine that doubles its rated horsepower, full pressure lubrication, silent timing chain, gasoline tank in rear, long, semi-elliptic springs, oversize balloon tires and snubbers, an adjustable steering wheel, automatic windshield wiper, rear view mirror and stop light.

Holds Remarkable Records

Owners have driven and tested the Whippet for more than five hundred million miles. It has established record after record in proof of its superiority. It holds the A. A. A. Coast-to-Coast economy record, averaging 43.28 miles to the gallon. In a national economy test 5,508 owners averaged 38 miles to the gallon. Whippet established a record of 74.6 miles an hour in a speed test on Rockingham Park Speedway. It accelerates from 5 to 30 miles in 11.5 seconds; turns in a 17-foot radius, and parks in 14 feet of curb space.

We suggest you see the Whippet and get the new price next Friday. Examine it carefully. Compare it with any other car. Then ask about the easy plan to pay for it out of your income.

Engineering Leadership

In January, 1927, we made this prediction: "4-wheel brakes will be standard equipment on all cars, regardless of size, within the next 18 months."

In spite of this statement two and one-half million purchasers have since bought cars having only two-wheel brakes. These cars are now being rendered obsolete in point of brake equipment by changes on the part of manufacturers who had not yet sensed the coming trend.

Whippet standardized on four-wheel brakes more than a year ahead of other light cars, and yet four-wheel brakes are only one feature of Whippet's advanced design today!

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.
TOLEDO, OHIO

Rubber Walls and Bending Glass Expected to Be Coming Inventions

Ash Carts, Ice Wagons and Coal Bins Things of Past, Some Day, Says Boston Man, Who Outlines Future Development in Wide Field

Prospective developments in invention which would add to the conveniences of living even more than have the revolutionary advances of the past were described by Roger W. Babson, business statistician, in a talk before the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Development of cold light to replace the present electric lighting system which is 95 per cent heat and 5 per cent light is a study upon which serious and promising work is being done, he said, meaning 20 times as much light for the same cost.

Sees Law Against Furnaces

Possibilities of radium for industrial purposes were stressed by Mr. Babson. He predicted rubber streets, rubber walls, unbreakable glass, called attention to flexible glass, also a known possibility, and spoke of alloys that would make metals non-corrosive and a chemical process that would prevent wood from rotting.

Legislation will some day be passed forbidding the private furnace in the home; central heating plant by gas will eventually be the rule in every big city in the world; coals, ash carts and ice wagons for some day be a thing of the past, he said.

The 40-passenger bus now being experimented with is the forerunner of great strides to be made in bus transportation, he said. Interurban roads developed for motor-coaches will have their own right-of-way eventually. The airplane is yet in the experimental stage. The helicopter by which airplanes will successfully rise vertically, is sure to come, eliminating landing fields and causing the "birth of the airplane business overnight." He predicted airplanes flying in series, so that if one became disabled, the others would automatically carry it along.

Other Things to Come

National advertising is only in its infancy, said Mr. Babson, who predicted it would grow far greater in the future than it has in the past, as indicated by statistics. He fore-

sees men's and women's clothing made directly from pulp by a machine taking material in one end and discharging the finished suit from the other.

Color and music have not been capitalized as they will be some day, said Mr. Babson. If color helps sell automobiles, why not make machinery in colors to cheer employees of industrial establishments, he asks. Sound is beginning to be capitalized. Prospects now determine by sound surveys what is underground better than engineers of a few years ago could determine what is over the ground, he said.

Sources of power were outlined by Mr. Babson, as follows: tidal movements, heat from the interior of the earth, revolutions of the earth and the sun's heat. None has been perfected but all are being studied and one day some inventor will find a way, he said, to utilize the tremendous power and heat of nature.

MISSISSIPPI GETS MINING CONVENTION

JACKSON, Miss.—The Gulf Coast wins the 1928 annual convention of the southern division of the American Mining Congress, it is announced by L. J. Poise, general manager of the Mississippi State Board of Development. Announcement followed a report from Dr. Henry M. Payne, secretary of the southern division. Gulfport is to be the convention city. Approximately 500 delegates are expected at this convention in March. Dr. Payne states the American Railway Development Association of the Southeast is contemplating holding its convention with the Mining Congress.

HOME FOR POOR CHILDREN

BATH, N. Y. (P)—The Steuben County board of supervisors has accepted the former home here of Lansing D. Hodgman, offered by his son, William Hodgman of Providence, R. I., for use of the county without cost as a home for indigent children.

Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

ALSACE STYLED
THE "IRELAND"
OF CONTINENTUnder German Rule Sought
to Become French, but Is
Still Dissatisfied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—From the beginning it has been realized that the task of France in Alsace would not be altogether easy. Alsace, which remained under German government for nearly 50 years, was restored to France at the Armistice, together with a portion of Lorraine, which had also been lost in 1870. It is not unfair to describe Alsace as a sort of Ireland. Whether its rulers are French or German, it is discontented. Under German rule it longed for its return to the French polity; but after its return, it quickly developed grievances.

There has sprung up an agitation for a large measure of provincial autonomy. France, since the days of Napoleon, and indeed since the days of Richelieu, has come under a highly centralized authority, and it would be contrary to French tradition and French ideas to allow a separate little state to exist inside the larger state. Therefore France has endeavored to absorb Alsace, perhaps somewhat too quickly, with the result that the Alsatians have protested rather violently. They do not mind being French if they are regarded as Alsatians first, but they desire their own laws and they would retain their own customs.

Concessions Necessary

Hence arises a grave problem. It is irksome for France to admit that French legislation should not be applied in its entirety in one of the French provinces. Yet some concessions are obviously necessary. The very language that is spoken by the Alsatians is not French, and a comparatively small proportion of the inhabitants understand French. The Alsatians again are deeply religious, and they wish religion to be taught in the schools, though in France itself the schools are fully secularized. In the majority, the Alsatians are Roman Catholic, but the non-Catholics are equally insistent on religious teaching whether they be Protestants or Jews.

Indeed, as a result of successive upheavals, it has been found impossible to introduce the whole of French régime into Alsace as quickly as was at one time considered possible. Alsace, in short, succeeded in obtaining most of its demands, and with the commercial arrangements between France and Germany—the latter country being

the most convenient outlet for many products of Alsace—it would have seemed that the Alsatians would have settled down.

Agitation for Autonomy

Nevertheless an agitation for autonomy has been continued, and has been conducted for the most part through newspapers published in the German language. It is asked that Alsace should be allowed to administer itself and should have a good deal of financial independence. Various organizations have been formed, and there have been somewhat dramatic cases which have found their way to the law courts. M. Poincaré has set his face against suggestions of separatism, while doing his best to remove specific causes of complaint. The French Government has forbidden the operation of firms constituted to publish autonomous newspapers, and certain arrests indicate that firm action is at last to be taken to suppress mischievous activities.

One of the most prominent Alsatians, Baron Klaus von Bulach, notorious for his past recognition of French sovereignty, has come into collision with the authorities on several occasions. But recently it was alleged that documents and letters which have fallen into the possession of the French, revealed the sources of the money which has financed some of the agitators. Those sources are outside Alsace, and therefore, more than ever, the question of Alsatian autonomy becomes an international affair.

To the credit of von Bulach, it is to be stated that, immediately doubts were raised about the inspirers and supporters of the Alsatian movement, he wrote a letter in which he publicly repudiated his associates, and apparently he now accepts French authority and renounces his former opposition. Thus an entirely new turn is given to the situation, and it may well be that, with his recantation, and the exposure of the motives of certain agitators, Alsace will cease its resistance and will be assimilated. Surely this is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

FORMOSA TO GAIN
JAPANESE UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—A sixth Imperial University is to be established next April, the Ministry of Education having appropriated \$500,000 for the purpose. The new university will be established in the colony of Formosa. There are four Imperial universities in Japan proper, and another in Korea, established a few years ago. The new university will be on a par with those in the homeland, the only difference being that the Governor-General of Formosa will take over the duties performed by the Minister of Education here.

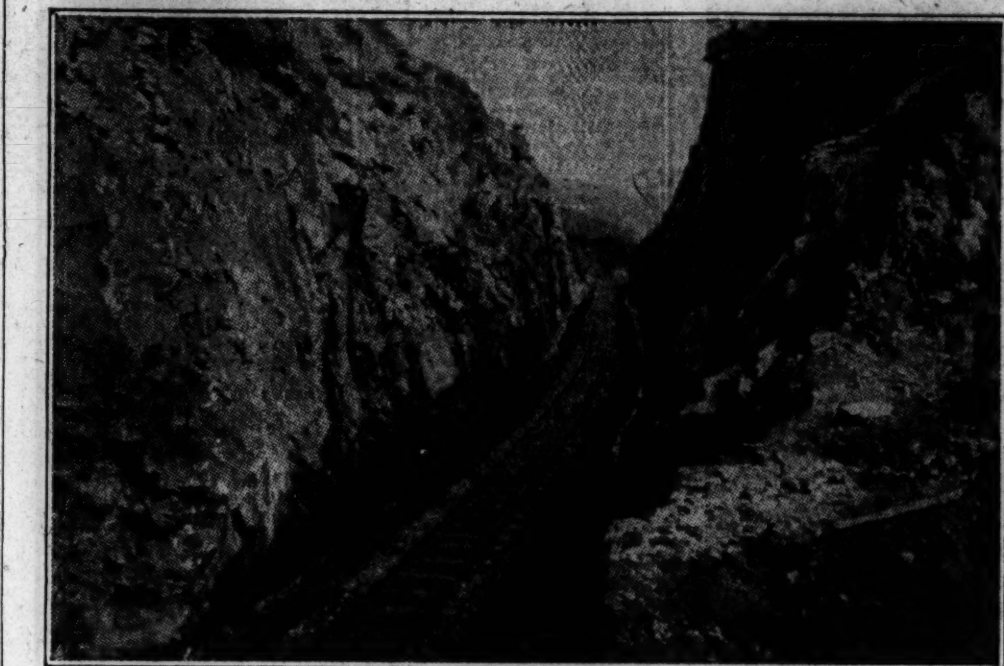
BRITISH FIRM
TO BUILD BIG
NIGERIAN BRIDGEBenue River to Be Crossed
by 13 Spans, 2584 Feet
Between Abutments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The placing of the contract for a railway bridge nearly half a mile long, to span the Benue River in Nigeria, opens new possibilities in a fast-developing tropical country of great natural productiveness with 18,000,000 black inhabitants.

The bridge is to enable produce to be conveyed by rail without

Development of Country Opens New Chapter in Its History



A RAILWAY CUTTING
This Road, Piercing the Solid Rock, Shows Some of the Difficulties to Be Encountered in Opening Up New Regions in Nigeria. This Cutting is at Kogum Kiofo, 447 Miles From Port Harcourt.

breaking bulk from the interior nearly 600 miles to the sea at Port Harcourt. The bridge is to consist of 13 spans, of which 10 are 180 feet each and three are 240 feet, the total length between abutments being 2584 feet. The piers are to be of concrete, and all but two of them are to be on rock foundation. The violence of the floods they have to withstand may be judged from the fact that there is a difference of nearly 30 feet between dry and rainy season water levels in the river. The structure affords clear headroom of 36½ feet above high water level to enable boats to pass beneath it.

The contract has been awarded to the well-known engineering firm of Messrs. Arrol & Company, Ltd., the price being just under \$1,000,000. The work is to be completed in 4½ years. The bridge is to carry one line of 2½ feet gauge railway track, also a roadway for motor and cart traffic.

The bridge is part of a progressive scheme of transport development upon which the Nigerian Government has embarked. Nigeria now has two main lines of railway. One is from the port of Lagos to Kano, 705 miles distant, and has been open some 20 years. The other starts from Port Harcourt and has only recently been completed. It extends 593 miles into the interior. Both are in operation whereby an additional 150 miles of railway and 400 miles of motor road are to be constructed each year.

The country is thus being rapidly made accessible. Its trade has

STUDENTS MAY GET
FOUNDLING HOSPITALPlan Afoot to Acquire Build-
ings for Overseas Scholars

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A plan is being energetically pushed to acquire the buildings and site of the Foundling Hospital in Bloomsbury for a residential center for London's 1800 overseas students. London has no such res-

grown in the past 20 years from £5,000,000 to £34,000,000, the main exports being tin, cocoa, cotton and palm oil and kernels. Imports are also growing, the chief articles being cotton piece goods. In 1926 Nigeria produced 48,000 bales of raw cotton. Sir Graeme Thomson, the Governor, in a recent speech mentioned 750,000 bales as a total he hoped eventually to see approached.

'AIR GATEWAY' TO
INDIA A PORT OF
RAPID GROWTHKarachi, Third Port, and to
Be Linked to Bombay by
Rail, a Village in '40s

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—The Railway Board has agreed on a project for direct railway communication between Karachi and Bombay, work to be commenced during 1929-30.

If Bombay may be called the gateway of India, Karachi is certainly the air gateway of India today, as Lord Irwin remarked recently. One of the romances of modern India is the rapid progress which has been

500 feet long, capable of berthing vessels of 33 feet draft on any day of the year.

The North Western Railway, which serves Karachi and covers the Punjab and the North Western Frontier Province, has now a route mileage of 6300 miles, easily the greatest of any railway in India. In the five years ending 1926, the value of the foreign and coasting trade of the port was on an average 250,000,000 rupees per year; for the five years ended 1926 it was 310,000,000 rupees.

Huge Gain in Cotton Exports

The exports of Karachi are largely a reflex of the vast irrigation schemes carried out in the hinterland of Sind and the Punjab. The principal exports through Karachi during the past five years are (arranged in order of value): Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, rice, barley, wheat flour, grain and cotton seed. Cotton exports gained 155,000,000 rupees in that period. The principal imports are cotton piece goods, yarn, sugar, metal, kerosene oil and machinery.

Karachi, as its export trade shows, has a direct and very vital interest in the great Sind and Punjab irrigation schemes. In 1901 the irrigation canals of the Punjab annually irrigated 5,500,000 acres. The triple canal project has added some 2,500,000 acres to the 5,500,000 acres previously irrigated annually while the Sutlej Valley project on which work has been carried out for the last 4½ years is intended to serve a cultivable area of 5,500,000 acres.

When the irrigation schemes in the Punjab and Sind are completed, an area greater than the total arable acreage of England will be watered. The areas irrigated will produce annually crops amounting to 2,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons, valued at £30,000,000 and £25,000,000, respectively.

INDIAN WOMAN COURT OFFICER

BOMBAY—Daw Me Khin has been appointed Assistant Registrar in the Rangoon High Court. She was the first woman to pass the Bachelor of Laws examination at the Rangoon University, and this is the first time that the post has been offered to a woman.

Prince Sells Last of Property
to Aid Clients of Closed BankScion of Genro, "Men Behind Throne" of Japan, Now
So Poor He Asks to Cede His Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Disposal of the last of his belongings and the gift of their purchase price to the Fifteenth Bank, and the return of his patent of nobility to the throne has been decided upon by Prince Iwano Matsukata.

Prince Matsukata, who is the son of Prince Masayoshi Matsukata, has felt the personal responsibility for the failure of the Fifteenth Bank so greatly that he is unwilling to leave any stone unturned to aid the bank's shareholders and creditors. He has gone far beyond the requirements of the law, although he is president of the bank.

When the institution, familiarly known as the "Peery Bank" because the stockholders are largely members of the peerage, crashed last spring, Prince Matsukata sold the bulk of his estate and placed the funds at the disposal of the bank. He retained only a small villa and sufficient funds to ensure a modest living. In the months that have intervened he has considered his course and has now arrived at the conclusion that he must sacrifice all that he has. As a result, his villa is to be sold and all that he possesses will be given to the bank.

In addition, Prince Matsukata has informed the head of the Peerage Bureau that he wishes to return his title of prince to the throne. He gives as his reason the fact that he will not in the future be able to live in a style suited to such a high title. "I have decided to surrender my title and give up what property I

have," he says. "I am now free, but what a fool I am that I did not become a plain man long ago." There is general regret that Prince Matsukata has been brought to this pass. His father was one of the most distinguished statesmen and financiers of modern Japan, and formed one of the little clique known as the Genro which ruled behind the throne.

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January Clearance Sales
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Coats, Dresses, Draperies and Cotton and Silk Underthings
Watch our daily advertisements for further announcements

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Shoes and Hosiery for All Occasions

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General Reductions Now Prevail on All Fall and Winter Apparel

STORE-WIDE Markdown Sales
Representing Out-of-the-Ordinary Values at
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Bathroom Hardware and Accessories
We have a most complete line of bathroom fittings. Your inspection is invited.

DUNCAN & GOODSELL CO.
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More Than All Else We Prize Our Reputation

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of Men's and Young Men's

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Greetings and Best Wishes to All for a Happy New Year
from
F. A. Knowlton, Inc.
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Jewelers for Over 80 Years

The Woman's Shop
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The JANUARY CLEARAWAY
Offers Our Entire Stock of FUR COATS at Drastic Reductions

TRUE BROTHERS Jewelers
Established 1898
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After Christmas Mark-Down Sale of

Winter Apparel
Now in Progress
SPORT COATS
DRESS COATS
SILK DRESSES
CLOTH DRESSES
FUR COATS
At Just a Fraction of Their Original Prices
SECOND FLOOR

The January Sale of DRESSES
In the Midst of Clearances Something Different to Consider in This Sale of NEW Dresses
\$15 and \$25
It doesn't look like January at all in the Dress Sections. These models have had their inspiration from the early Spring collections. New silks, new wools, new colors. Dresses that are different enough to give you a bright outlook toward Spring.
Women's and Misses' Dresses Second Floor
Forbes & Wallace
Incorporated
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The Greater Store
Sol Marcus and S. Marcus Co. under one roof. Everything in Women's Apparel.
Sol & S. Marcus Co.
Main Street at Pearl, Worcester

Chapin & O'Brien JEWELERS
336 Main St., Worcester
AMONG our assets we like to count the only one that money can't buy—your good will. And so at this season we extend to you, not as customers alone, but as friends, the best wishes for a Happy New Year.

DUTCH MEDICAL MEN INITIATE
ANTI-VACCINATION MEASUREGovernment Introduces Bill Suspending Compulsory
Enforcement as Regards School Children—
Broadminded Views Expressed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—It is very interesting that on the initiative of medical authorities the Government has introduced into Parliament a bill to suspend compulsory vaccination for school children for three years.

At the present moment, the head of each school must demand of the parents of children attending school a document declaring that the child has been successfully vaccinated against cow pox. Without such a declaration, to be signed by a doctor, it is impossible for a child to receive regular primary and secondary instruction. The result of this law has been that practically everybody resident in Holland has had to be subjected to vaccination.

In orthodox religious circles there always has been a strong opposition to this law, and in some cases it has led to conflicts, when parents were unwilling to comply with the law, because of their religious convictions. Lately, this opposition has found reinforcement from an unexpected quarter, that of the medical faculty itself.

Suggestion of Medical Body

The Government has readily accepted the suggestion of the "Managing Board of the Netherlands Society for Promoting Medical Science," asking for a temporary cancellation of compulsory vaccination. The board declared that in a number of cases after vaccination and apparently because of it, people were becoming infected with a serious disease which in some instances proved fatal.

Consequently the long-debated question of compulsory vaccination has returned into the focus of public discussion, and the debates in the Second Chamber of Parliament which will take place, no doubt, early in 1928 are anticipated with much interest.

Among medical practitioners, there are many who disapprove of the step taken by their board. However, there seems to be a growing host of doctors who are not so certain as of old and who find themselves in accord with the opinion expressed by that board. Some of these even advocate the abolition of compulsory vaccination altogether.

Doctors Disagree on Subject

An authority in this field, Prof. Dr. H. Alderhoff, director of the

State Serologic Institute, at Utrecht, in the December issue of the "Tijdschrift voor Sociale Hygiene" (Periodical for Social Hygiene) an article on this subject. He denies the thesis of Professor Sleswijk of Belft, that all practicing medical doctors are against the temporary abrogation. On the contrary he holds that the opposition against compulsory vaccination is stronger among medical men than among the public at large. Dr. Alderhoff doubts if ever the reintroduction of compulsory vaccination will be desirable. He pleads for complete cancellation, and does not like the idea of a period of three years to begin with.

Dr. W. Storm van Leeuwen, professor at the Leiden University, comes to the conclusion, in an article in the daily paper, "De Telegraaf" of Amsterdam, that at present it would not be justifiable to maintain compulsory vaccination. He says statistics have shown that on every 5000 vaccinations one case of encephalitis has taken place, and this is too serious to permit of forcing people into vaccination. Further instances are also available.

This question is not only of great importance for Holland, but also for other countries, especially for Great Britain, where vaccination is not altogether compulsory, but where a strong campaign is constantly being waged to make it so. The frank and sincere declarations of a number of prominent Dutch medical men in favor of freedom ought to make the ardent defenders of compulsion less zealous in their campaign.

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\$8 a ton—
That's what you pay with an **ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN** in your home. And you get better heat, with far less furnace-tending. No obligation in asking us for the facts on this advanced method of automatic home-heating.
Safe, quiet, economical, convenient.
Write today, mentioning *The Christian Science Monitor*.
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Complete Banking Service
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Skating is great sport and exercise for everyone. You will find correct equipment at Carlisle's.
Carlisle Hardware Company
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Greetings:
We cannot close the books of the old year without expressing our thanks for your confidence and friendly patronage.
May the New Year prove highly successful for you and our relations mutually pleasant and prosperous.
Vining & Vorrner
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SALE
of Men's and Young Men's
Suits and Overcoats
Haynes & Co.
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Household Arts and Decoration

Using All the Heat

A DEFECTIVE portable oven led to a big fuel-saving discovery. The bottom of the oven had rusted out and one day someone slipped a radiator from the fireless cooker into the oven to spread the blaze from the gas stove. Before long the heat had to be almost turned off because of the intense heat being radiated by the radiator. Since then, its use has cut the cost of baking almost one-half and by making it a practice to use the oven for 2 or more dishes each time, the cost of cooking each is reduced still more.

However, the use of that hot radiator does not end there. Vegetables that will stand for rapid boiling are prepared and set in the oven on the radiator while the baking is going on. The stove is also used later for reheating gravy, puddings, pudding sauce, vegetables and so forth. Generally no extra fuel is required for this purpose because the radiator is so hot that it brings food to a boil quite rapidly, like a hot stove lid—which may be used instead of the radiator—or an electric plate.

When all the heat required for the preparation of the meal has been used, the breakfast food that is to be cooked for a long time is set on the hot stone and utilizes the last bit of heat in it. Or, if there is no hot water on top, the radiator may be used to raise the temperature of the water intended for washing the dishes or for the children's hands and faces. Of course, by heating this in the fireless cooker, the heat is not lost, the water will be raised several degrees higher in temperature. But even without a fireless, one finds that if the pan is set on the stone in the open air, the temperature of the water will rise several degrees, and that means that just that much less gas or other fuel must be used to heat the water sufficiently.

When one uses a sad iron with a detachable handle, it can be inverted when the ironing is done and used similarly to cut down the fuel instead of allowing the heat to be dissipated in the air all to no purpose.

Cooking in the Baseburner
In many a home a big baseburner keeps the living room warm and everybody has forgotten how grandmother used to bake potatoes for her family by putting them in on top of the coal when it was about halfway down in the drum, or how the bean pot was generally to be found there of a Saturday afternoon. Grandmother cooked dishes that required long, slow cooking—like our casserole dishes today—on the ledge where the water pan is designed to stand, and there she heated dish-water and kept the teakettle.

The stovepipe went up through the bedroom above where it was surrounded with a drum that kept that room warm, too, by heat that in these days is generally wasted by passing up the chimney. Some of these big stoves have a small oven at the back that makes it possible to prepare many delicious dishes without a bit of extra fuel when the big stove is used for heating the living rooms. That there are thousands of homes in the United States where the use of heating is today was proved by a recent survey conducted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This showed that in 14 out of the 18 oldest states, the majority of homes are heated with baseburners—proof positive that the stove still holds first place in heating American homes, hard as it is to believe when one is accustomed to a furnace.

Lots of good things that children have smacked their lips over were baked, covered, in the ash pan of the baseburner. The ashes were well-shaken out so the coals were exposed, then the ash pan was emptied and the prepared dish set into it and pushed back into the stove. It was wonderful the good things grandmother could produce from that improvised oven: old-fashioned Indian puddings, cornmeal gems, chicken baked to a turn, and such roasts as would make any man's mouth water.

The Oil Heater Boils Water
Then there is the little oil heater used for taking the chill from the rooms before starting the furnace in the fall and on cold days after the furnace has gone out in the spring. While it is radiating its cheerful warmth, the water for cooking the vegetables can be heated or the potatoes boiling upon the top, so that when they will cook there just as well as on the kitchen stove. And if a member of the household is late for his meal, his food, set in covered fruit jars with little water surrounding them, may be kept hot for him on the heater.

In some houses the hot water tank is set in the bathroom where it will radiate enough heat to moderate the temperature there. In other homes a little cupboard has been built around this tank and the inside is strung with rope to form lines for drying clothes; this is especially good where there are children for whom a good deal of washing must be done, or where the weather is bad for drying dish towels as often as one wants them washed and dried. In still other places, where the gas rate is high or considerable hot water is needed, the heat generated is conserved as much as possible by wrapping the tank with asbestos.

One woman frequently increases the capacity of her oven by means of something like a fireless cooker arrangement she keeps on top for use as necessary when the oven is going. This is a wooden box with the bottom knocked out and the inside and outside covered with asbestos neatly tacked on. A dish nearly cooked can be finished on top of the oven so its place inside may be used for another dish not requiring so long a period of cooking.

Food will boil inside the oven as well as over the direct flame on the stove proper, so when the price of gas has to be considered the oven may be made to do double service. Of course, this applies equally to stoves in which kerosene is used.

Covering the Wash Boiler
Covering the wash boiler with asbestos is another way to conserve heat. Use four layers of the non-conductor and tie it on neatly with

fine copper wire. Two layers of the heat insulator must be laid between the cover of the boiler and a similar cover of the same size and shape. The handle has been removed; have them copper riveted together. The clothes will boil furiously in half the time formerly required with a big saving on the gas bill—or other fuel bill.

Some morning when the kitchen is very warm and the dining-room is too chilly for comfort, try placing the electric fan in the warm room in such a position as to enable it to blow the warm air where it is most needed. Directed down on the stove at such an angle that it will be heated and forced into the colder

Modern Equipment for Fireplaces

AFTER being considered for centuries the most essential part of a living room, the fireplace suddenly went out of style in the nineteenth century in American cities where furnaces or other forms of central heating were available. Of recent years, however, people have begun to realize more and more that nothing takes the place of the traditional hearthstone as a center of domestic or social gatherings.

As a well-known New York dealer said recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "Fireplaces have never gone out of vogue in the fireless world, but they are being increasingly introduced in city residences."

Fire Irons
Just as a fireplace is meant for service and yet may be the most beautiful adornment of a room, so the attendant equipment, while primarily meant for service, may be highly decorative.

Most indispensable of all appliances are the poker, tongs and shovel. Next in importance are andirons in the case of fireplaces burning large logs of wood, though they are often dispensed with where smaller logs only are needed. A hearth broom is an invaluable aid to neatness and comes in various shapes. Fire-iron stands, ordinarily made to support poker, shovel and tongs, are sometimes enlarged to hold a small broom.

Unless the hearth is very broad, a fender is a useful addition to hold stray coals within bounds. Fire screens are not really necessary where the family includes adults only, but where there are children in the household they are practically indispensable. Although made of wire gauze so that the fire is visible, they undoubtedly detract much from the glory of the leaping flames.

Three generations ago, the crane, the spit and the pot-hook were important furnishings for kitchen fireplaces, and they are often introduced—the crane at any rate—as a decorative addition in modern fireplaces.

In a living room a trivet either to stand on the hearth or to hook on to a grate where coals are used, may be very useful for warming up a bit of soup or holding a toast rack.

Depending on the kind of fuel used there are baskets and boxes for holding wood and skittles of metal for containing coal. Some homes show benches either straight or put at one side of a fire or three-sided to inclose it.

Materials and Styles
The chief materials employed for fire equipment are cast iron and wrought iron, brass and bronze. The iron may be finished in black, in gray, or in the beautiful dull colors, red, yellow, blue, green and so on, known as the polychrome effect. Brass may be polished or shined with a fine oil or wax. Bronze, which is used, of course, in only very handsome pieces, may be had with a patina of various shades.

The guiding idea for the purchaser must be harmony first of all with the fireplace itself and secondly with the period of the room and the colors and designs of its other fittings and furnishings.

For example, a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor recently visited a very simple but delightful country house in Westchester county, not far from Mt. Kisco. The terrace, which formed the approach to the house, was very rustic-looking, being formed of irregular stones, which had come from the old rock fence surrounding the land. Inside the house the same stones, inclose the material and, therefore, weathered into pleasingly soft shades, were

room, the temperature of the latter will quickly be raised.

It is said that the temperature of the ledge in the furnace by the coal-burning door is much like that of the professional baker's oven. No doubt this accounts for the success many people have in baking beans and potatoes, even rolls and bread and casserole dishes, in this particular spot. And certainly it saves the fuel in the kitchen stove. Some people toast bread by putting it in a corn toaster, and holding it over the coals in the furnace. And in some families a tin oven that will fit into the ledge and extend over the coals is in constant use in the winter.

No matter what fuel one burns or what kind of a stove is used, it appears that by the exercise of a little imagination and ingenuity, some of the fuel budget can be saved.

Victorian Ornaments and Woolwork Again in Favor

London
Special Correspondence
ALTHOUGH Georgian things are still the most sought after for the decoration of English homes, there is a growing demand for the ornaments and especially the Berlin woolwork of the Victorian era. Unfortunately, when this work went out of fashion it underwent a period of being absolutely disliked, and one woman recently regretted that she had thrown away quite a lot. Some of it was no doubt very crude, but other pieces, though not so exquisitely fine as the Georgian cross-stitch, were very well done, and the coloring was most pleasing.

The cushion shown in the illustration is a particularly fine and unusual example, with charming little bunches of flowers in delicate colors on a white ground. The characteristic tassels, shaded in terra cotta and yellow at the corners, add much to the attraction of this delightful old piece.

Old Pieces Never Made Up
In looking about this return of appreciation for the Victorian needlework Mrs. Christie, who was the first woman in the field of antiques to start collecting it, and who thus revived an interest in it, said: "I get mostly squares for cushions and large fire screens worked with big birds—parrots and cockatoos. And I have a quantity of pieces about 12 or 14 inches deep and 1½ yards long that were used at the top of the old tester beds."

It is curious that quite a number of pieces that are being unearthed have never even been made up. It may be that the fashion for this work went out just as they were finished. They were mostly done in designs of bunches of roses which were beautifully shaded, but other flowers were also used. For instance, a wide curtain border on a beige silk ground had iris and fuchsias mixed with roses in a light and graceful design.

"We sell a great lot of old round footstools, generally in walnut but occasionally in rosewood, of which

Delicious Orange Dishes

Orange Tree Biscuits
Prepare a filling by melting 2 tablespoonsful of butter and adding to it 1 tablespoonful of orange juice, the grated rind of an orange and 4 tablespoonsful of sugar. Cook until thick, stirring all the time, and set aside to cool. Measure and sift together: 2 cupsful of pastry flour, 4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and ¼ of a teaspoonful of salt. Work in 3 tablespoonsful of shortening, then add enough cold milk stirring in gradually, to make a soft dough—about ¾ to 1 cupful. Toss on a floured board, roll out to ¼-inch thickness and cut with a small biscuit cutter. Put a small amount of the filling on half the biscuits and lay the remaining biscuits over them. Bake about 15 minutes in a hot oven, according to their size.

Some experts put these tiny biscuits together in the center with half a loaf of cut sugar that has been soaked a few seconds in orange juice. Over this they grate a little orange peel before pressing the other biscuit top.

Gingerbread Pudding With Orange Sauce
Cream ½ of a cupful of shortening, then add ¼ of a cupful of brown sugar and cream the two together. Add 1 cupful each of molasses and sour milk (buttermilk and hot water may be substituted if necessary). Sift 3 cupsful of flour with ½ of a teaspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of ginger and 2 level teaspoonfuls of soda. Add the liquid mixture gradually to the flour and beat well. Bake or steam about an hour.

Orange Sauce
Mix together 1 tablespoonful of flour and 1 cupful of sugar and add gradually, stirring all the while, 1½ cupsful of boiling water. Set the saucepan over the fire and when the mixture boils add an orange finely shredded. Roll until the sauce is of the consistency of thick cream. Remove from the fire, add 1 tablespoonful of butter and serve the sauce either hot or cold.

At serving time, cut the gingerbread into squares, then each square into two layers. Four orange sauce over the bottom layer, put on the top layer and pour whipped cream on that. Pass more orange sauce in a bowl.

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gested, they would look almost like miniatures, though it would seem a pity to cut up these old pages, which can only increase in value with time.

Papier-maché, a craft which flourished in Victorian times and is now lost, offers an infinite variety of charming things for the home, and all the antique shops are showing it. Mrs. Christie pointed out a particularly fine piece—some plaques are so indifferent as not to be worth buying—in the form of a small desk with an evening scene representing fishing smacks at anchor, the effect of the setting sun gleaming on sail and water being given in an extraordinarily clever and elusive way by pearl shell.

Canada with flowers in wool work on a background of gray beads. Quite a number of the old paper patterns which were used are also coming to light and being used again, though instead of being worked in Berlin wool, two strands

of crewel wool are employed. The majority of these old patterns were printed in Germany and some have on the corner the name of the firm which produced them. Quite a number have been preserved by being pasted to a piece of linen or damask, and occasionally the name of the original owner is written across the back in faded ink. The writer recently came across some very interesting patterns, evidently by an amateur artist, in water-color on a squared ground executed with such great care that at first they looked as though they had been printed.

Glass Ornaments
"The quaint Victorian chimney-piece ornaments made of colored glass hung around with clusters are also in demand," said Mrs. Christie. "I remember that as children we used to be reproved for unhooking the lusters to look through them and admire the effect of the landscape in the prismatic colors!"

A favorite shape for these ornaments resembles a small composite on a tall stem. One set was in straw-berry-colored glass with a delicate tracery of gold in the Greek key pattern, beloved of early Victorians, and a surrounding fringe of lusters.

A pair of candlesticks had the superimposed layer of milk-white opaque glass cut away to show the plain glass underneath, thus forming a pattern, and a further embellishment of fine gold gave a very lovely effect. Tall vases of the same period with slender necks are also once more in fashion as ornaments, and are often decorated with gold in some complicated form of the Greek key pattern.

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Three Unusual Quilt Patterns

Quilting is one of the few home occupations of former days that has survived. There is a certain fascination about the work. It is said that more quilts are being made now and over a wider area than ever before.

The beauty of a quilt depends largely upon the accurate cutting and arrangement of the pieces, the skillful harmonizing of color, and the neatness and precision of the needlework. Care must be taken to have all of the corners and points of the pieces even. There is much opportunity for originality in the design and arrangement of the patches.

The three designs shown here are rather quaint and distinctive. The "Swastika" is simple in form, and each square may alternate with a plain block if preferred. The "Puzzle Patch" is a patch containing only two small pieces. The puzzle is to put them together so as to form a vine-like pattern over the surface of the quilt. Each completed block is two inches square. The "Square and Compass" pattern came from the wife of a sea captain. He was captain of a life-saving crew on Lake Michigan, and in service when there were many sailing vessels on the lake. This pattern shows four squares sewed together to form a complete design.

ments; the former are known as silhouettes and resemble the weather vane which are enjoying a revived popularity. Some of the designs shown at a celebrated gift store, which specializes in fireplace appliances include the always popular ships with wind-filled sails, picturesque figures of birds, and so forth. These decorative silhouettes are cut out of heavy-gauge copper and are finished in black. Though perfectly flat they give the effect of bold relief. They can readily be attached to the mesh of any gauge fire screen.

There are, while not strictly speaking fireplace equipment, are nevertheless extremely effective when placed at either side of a wide fireplace. One especially attractive pair seen at a Fifth Avenue department store had lanterns with narrow, oblong pans of amber glass and was priced at \$100.

While the small hearth brooms are often hung on a standard, together with the fire irons, larger brooms may have a special wall plate and hook. One such broom was priced at \$3.75, with the wall plate and hook \$2 extra. Less expensive and even more picturesque are round brooms (\$2.50) with wooden handles painted a rich blue, orange or red. These are 28 inches long over all.

Wood carriers are always useful and may be had of heavy canvas with leather handles as low as \$3. More ornamental ones are of brass or iron.

Three Patchwork Quilt Patterns. Left—The Puzzle Patch. Center—Square and Compass. Right—Swastika. The Completed Patterns Are Each Four-Inch Squares.

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Home Making

Conducted by
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM
Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

A N INTRIGUING message has been sent to Massachusetts clubwomen. It reads: "Save January 17, 1928—All Day Conference—Co-operating Departments American Home, Education, Conservation. Details Later." This conference promises to be of unusual value because of the three departments which will furnish the program. It is interesting that conservation and the home are coming together in a conference. Birds, trees and flowers, the beauty of the countryside and the preservation and development of that beauty are definitely related to our homes, their values in dollars and cents and their happiness in terms of satisfaction. A report of this conference will appear in this column at a later date.

The October-November, 1927, number of the Delaware Clubwoman, the official organ of the Delaware State Federation, had a list of program topics which was furnished by the state president, Mrs. D. M. McCabe. This list includes 25 topics and under each is a number of sub-topics or questions for discussion and study. A few of these will, I am sure, suggest others to some program committee; for instance, the tenth topic is Religious Music, with the following sub-topics: The Songs We Like Best in Our Homes; Sacred Songs of Some of the Composers of Our Best Religious Songs—Sacred Songs That Impressed Me When I Was a Child. The seventeenth topic is Birds, Flowers and Gardens; the sub-topics: The Flowers I Have Seen Most Successful in Growing—Worth-while Flowers and How to Group Them—Name All the Birds in Your Community in Five Minutes—How the Vegetable Garden Can Reduce the Grocery Bill—Landscape Gardening, Its Relation to the House and Neighborhood—Bird Boxes, Trellises, and Window Boxes. The nineteenth topic, Conservation; sub-topics: Name A Tree, Wild Flower or Bird That Is in Danger of Becoming Extinct in Delaware—A Historic Place in Our Community That Should Be Preserved—Teaching Children the Preservation of Wild Flowers—A School, Church or Community Grounds in Our Community Where Trees Can Be Planted. And the last topic, which I shall give, is the twenty-second, The American Home; sub-topics: If I Had Four Hours of Leisure in the Home Every Day How Would I Use It—The Value of Religious Training in the Home—Labor-saving Machinery for the Home—Roll Call—"One Thing Essential for the Home."

Programs From Sub-Topics
There are a few of the sub-topics which sent me on thoughts of sub-topics, and I soon found that I had material for several afternoons from each one. I am sure this will be true whenever any one tries to develop these programs. What a profitable hour could be spent, for instance, on the discussion of the question as to whether a vegetable garden on a small suburban lot can be made to lessen materially the grocery bills. This would certainly include something about the canning of fruits and vegetables and whether it is an economical thing to do if the products must be purchased, and that would lead to a consideration of the canning budget, and probably the "sudden guest" as one of my friends calls it, not meaning that she "shelves" unexpected guests, but that she has an emergency shelf filled with cans of fruits and vegetables from which she can prepare appetizing and delicious meals for unexpected arrivals.

After I had developed an interesting afternoon from those subjects I began to try to name the birds of my community and found that it took me considerably more than five minutes to get started on any except the most frequent feathered visitors to our yard "at the end of the car line" where my children grew up with several acres of woods and fields in which to roam, where the scarlet tanager nested in a tree on our lawn.

THE HOME FORUM

The Satire of the Snark

MOST readers of the charming nonsense written by Lewis Carroll have been at one time or another curious as to his hidden meanings. We know that he was a master in the type of literature that delights by the grace of its style no less than by the absurdity of its ideas. Alice lives in our memory with many a more pretentious figure, and we can easily imagine that "child of the pure, unclouded brow and dreaming eyes of wonder" mingling with those great ones in pleasant literary memories. As children ourselves we read and enjoy; but as we grow older it begins to seem as if there was something else besides the delightful fooling—as if "more is meant than meets the eye."

I suppose this feeling rises in the first place from what we know of the author himself. We are familiar with the facts: that he was a brilliant Oxford don with a taste for abstruse mathematical investigations; that he published recondite books on mathematics which are today forgotten; that he was very fond of children, and in particular of an Alice to whom he wrote one of the tenderest little poems in the English language. And then we come to his three titles: Alice in Wonderland, Behind the Looking-Glass, and The Hunting of the Snark. The first has to do with a remarkable white rabbit and a pack of cards, all mixed together in marvellous dream fashion. Through the Looking Glass is a game of chess played under highly unusual circumstances, and we find ourselves hunting a significance in the extraordinary happenings in the garden, or working out the moves of the Red and White Queens, the White Knight and all the rest. It is an extraordinary tribute to the quality of the man's work that "grown-ups" turn to his child stories with renewed zest, and for a different reason.

Most of all, perhaps, we are puzzled by that little masterpiece, The Hunting of the Snark. At first sight it is of course merely a piece of extremely clever nonsense, written in verse of that singularly neat phrasing which was characteristic of the English humorous poetry in the nineteenth century. A company of adventurers, led by the "Bellman," set forth to hunt a "Snark," as to the nature of which and the best means of its capture they are not at all clear. They ap-

pear to have neither chart nor compass on their ship:

What's the good of Mercator's North Poles and Equators
Tropics, Zones and Meridian Lines?
The Bellman would cry; and the crew
Would shout and hiss at the captain
"They are simply conventional signs!"

Lewis Carroll said distinctly that his poem had no meaning at all. Yet one hesitates to accept this dictum, because a theory to the contrary is so interesting to the curious in such matters.

The Hunting of the Snark was published in 1876. At the moment the man who was reciting the most widely distributed title—friendly and hostile—was Matthew Arnold. He had recently published Literature and Dogma, and he was engaged in writing Culture and Anarchy; both of these seemed to many good people expressive of a somewhat vague and tenuous philosophy. When he made his famous division of the nation into the "cultured" and the "philistines," he arrogated to himself, said the critics, an intellectual mentorship. Of course the aim of Arnold's teaching was something altogether different, and needs no defense or explanation here. Yet one can understand how so vigorous a personality, running counter to so many of the received ideas of the time, might be an interesting subject for the hand of the satirist.

May we guess then that The Hunting of the Snark is a gently satirical comment upon the illuminati of the day, led by Arnold and engaged in a quest after perfection? What evidence can be adduced? In the first place, it may be pointed out that the original English edition contains some highly suggestive illustrations. The Bellman is evidently intended for Matthew Arnold; another character bears a striking resemblance to Herbert Spencer; a third, in judge's robes and wig, may not be meant for the Lord Chief Justice of the day, but certainly looks remarkably like him. The faces are drawn with such meticulous care that one suspects an underlying motive.

The literary style of Matthew Arnold possessed certain mannerisms; his habit of emphasizing a point by repetition is familiar to all his readers. In the poem this is indicated:

Just the place for a Snark! the
Bellman cried.
As he landed the crew with care;
Supporting each man on the top of
the tide
With a finger entwined in his hair.
Just the place for a Snark! I have
said it twice;
That alone should encourage the
crew.
Just the place for a Snark! I have
said it thrice;
What I tell you three times is true.

Another noteworthy point about Arnold's style was his punctilious exactness in matters of detail. Listen to the Bellman:

We have sailed many months, we
have sailed many weeks,
(Four weeks to the month you may
mark).
But never as yet ('tis your Captain
who speaks)
Have we caught the least glimpse
of a Snark.

Every student knows Arnold's famous Essay on Poetry, wherein he indicates the definite ways to judge poetry by certain standards. The Bellman gives similar advice:

Come, listen, my men, while I tell
you again,
The five unmistakable marks
By which you may know, whoso-
ever you go,
The warranted genuine Snarks.

There are five such marks; and, says the Bellman,

It next will be right
To describe each particular bark;
Distinguishing those that have feath-
ers, and bite,
From those that have whiskers, and
scratch.

Among the marks by which a Snark might be known, by the way, was "its slowness in taking a jest—it always looks grave at a pun." Have we here a sly reference to Arnold's well-known objection to the more frivolous forms of humor?

Arnold's fine scholarship gave him freedom of thought in several languages, and his essays are frequently starred by apposite quotations. Thus in the Essay on Poetry we find passages from Greek, Latin and Italian. Here a suggestive touch of Lewis Carroll:

I said it in Hebrew—I said it in
Dutch—
I said it in German and Greek;
But I wholly forgot (and it vexes me
much)
That English is what you speak!

Unfriendly critics were wont to say of Arnold that he elaborated his theories too fully. Something of the sort, however, may have been in Lewis Carroll's thought when he wrote:

The thing can be done, said the
Butcher, I think;
The thing must be done, I am sure.
The thing shall be done! Bring me
paper and ink,
The best there is time to procure.

Other examples of what seems remarkably like satire can be found in the poem. Our theory may be, like other such fancies, the merest moonshine, yet it has a certain interest for those who search after literary curiosities. And indeed, such an interpretation seems not unreasonable to one who knows the general trend of English thought in the "seventies." In any case, The Hunting of the Snark has its own value, quite apart from any burrowings into its recondite significance. Our little investigation cannot in any way affect its appeal as a piece of priceless nonsense.

Amole Honey

I know where amole grows,
And so do the bees—
Singing, "Zum!"
Please come with us,
With me and the bees,
About four o'clock.
Come with us, please!
The sun will be warm,
And the bees will be humming,
There will be gay and elfin
Reward for our coming!

Amole lets her leaves
Lie flat on the ground.
She stretches high her branches,
Higher than our heads,
Slender pale-green branches,
To hold her precious buds.
At four o'clock they open,
With little kicks and starts,
A tiny lily here,
A tiny lily there,
All so white.

It is gay and elfin,
Reward for our coming,
The sun is gentle, coaxing,
And the bees keep humming.
While the stark amole branches
Flower, flower,
Tremble with delight.

The bees hum and hum—
O the gay amole honey,
So elfin, so gay,
The bees sing, "Zum,"
At this tiny white lily,
And at that.

We will follow a bee!
We will go till we see
Where he puts the amole honey
To eat next month!
He could not use a hive
For such gay, fay honey!
He could not use a hive—
He must use a tree!

When we taste it, will be in it
Tiny lilies all so white,
Coaxed all suddenly to flower
By the four o'clock sun.
Will be trembling of the branches,
Of the pleased amole branches,
O the fay amole honey,
In the tree of a bee!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

Recollections of Holmes

When the moment came to meet men face to face, what unrivaled gayety and good cheer possessed him! He was king of the dinner-table during a large part of the century. He loved to talk, but he was excited and quickened by the conversation of others, for reverence was never absent from his nature. How incomparable his gift of conversation was, it will be difficult, probably impossible, for anyone to understand who had never known him. It was not that he was wiser or wittier, or more profound, or more radiant with humor, than some other distinguished men; the shades of Macaulay, Sydney Smith, De Quincy, and Coleridge rise up before us from the past, and among his contemporaries we recall the sallies of Tom Appleton, the charm of Agassiz, of Cornelius Felton, and others of the Saturday Club; but with Dr. Holmes sunshine and gaiety came into the room. It was not a determination to be cheerful or witty or profound; but it was a natural expression, like that of a child, sometimes overclouded, and sometimes purely gay, but always open to the influences around him, and ready for a "good time."

He was not unaware if men whom he considered his superiors were present; he was sure to make them understand that he meant to sit at their feet and listen to them, even if his own excitement ran away with him. "I've talked too much," he often said, with a feeling of sincere repentance, as he rose from the table.

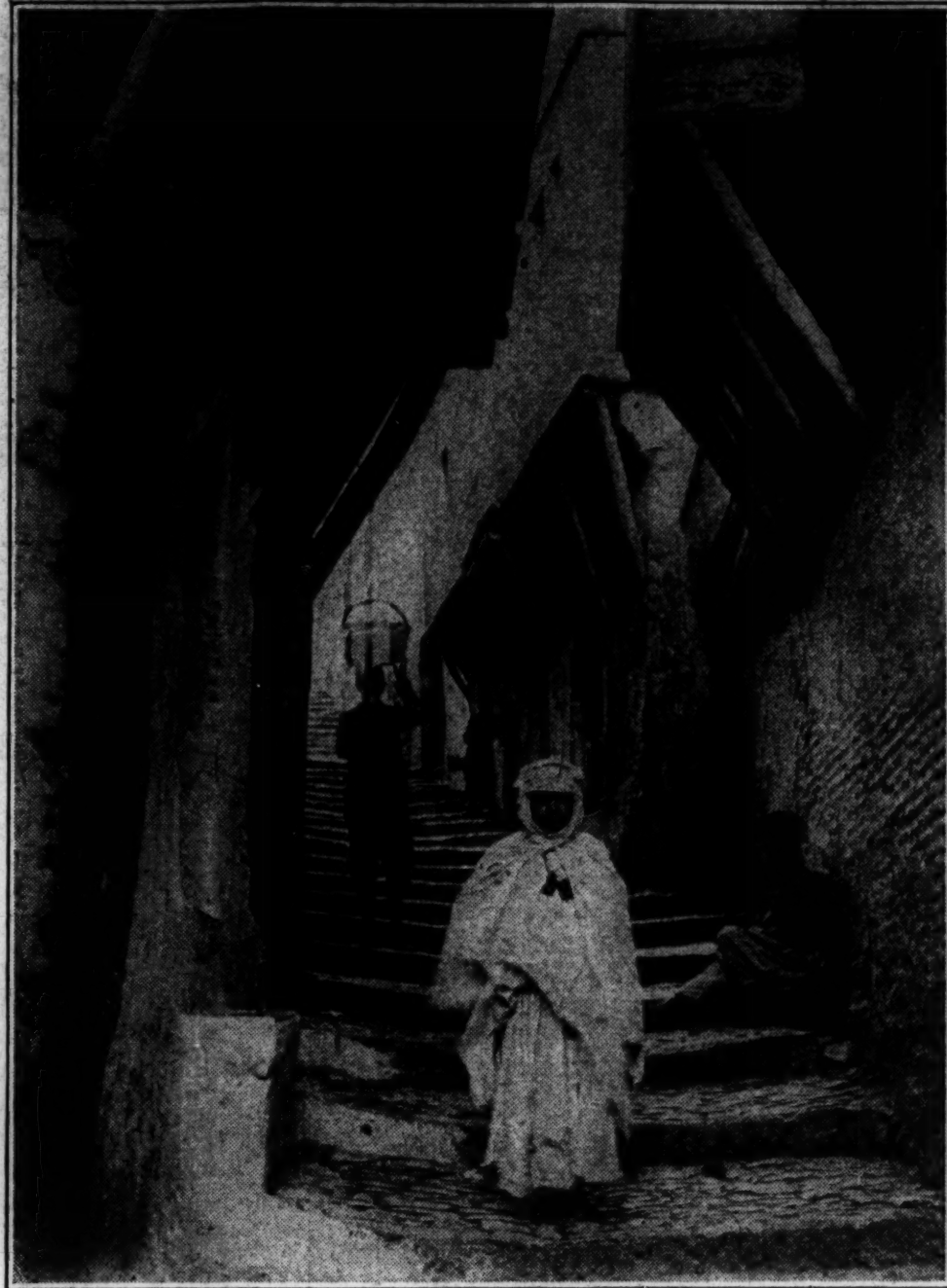
"I wanted to hear what our guest had to say." But the wise guest, seizing the opportunity, usually led Dr. Holmes on until he forgot that he was not listening and replying. It was this sensitiveness, perhaps, which made his greatest charm—a power of sympathy which led him to talk in a measure for others as well as to express himself.

Of course conversation of this kind is an outgrowth of character. His reverence was one source of its inspiration, and a desire to do every thing well which he undertook. He was a faithful friend and a keen preceptor; he disliked profoundly to hear the depreciation of others. His character was clear-cut and defined, like his small, erect figure; perfect of its kind, and possessed of great dignity, dignity which only a few light, incomparable gifts and charms.

He solaced his love of the picturesque by an occasional afternoon at his early home in Cambridge. Of a visit to this latter house I find description in my notebook: "Drove out in the afternoon and overtook Professor Holmes" (he liked to be called "Professor" then), with his wife and son, who were all on their way to his old home in Cambridge. They asked us to go there with them, as it was only a few steps from where we were. The Professor went to a small side door, and knocked with a fine brass knocker which had been presented to him from the old Hancock House.

It was delightful to see his pleasure in everything about the old house. There hung a portrait of his father, Abiel Holmes, at the age of thirty-one—a beautiful face it was; there also a picture of the reverend doctor's first wife, fair, and perhaps a trifle coquettish, or what the Professor called "a little rambunctious"; the old chairs from France were still there; but no modern knickknacks interfered with the old-fashioned, quiet aspect of the whole. He had taken for his writing-room the former parlor looking into the garden. He loved to work there, and he and his wife evidently spent a good deal of time at the old place. There is a legend that Washington spent three nights there, and that Dr. Bradshaw stepped from the door to make a prayer upon the departure of the troops from that point. Behind the house are some fine old trees where we sat in the shade talking until the shadows grew long upon the grass.

—ANNIE FIELDS, in "Authors and Friends."



An Arab Street in Old Algiers.

VERY striking is the contrast between the modern French part of Algiers, with its wide, tree-lined streets and open squares, its fine public buildings and elegant hotels, and the ancient city of the Dey. Interesting as are the shops, bazaars, mosques and gardens, the Moorish palaces and the French villas of the beautiful new city, one does not see the Algiers famed in the past, and among his contemporaries we recall the sallies of Tom Appleton, the charm of Agassiz, of Cornelius Felton, and others of the Saturday Club; but with Dr. Holmes sunshine and gaiety came into the room. It was not a determination to be cheerful or witty or profound; but it was a natural expression, like that of a child, sometimes overclouded, and sometimes purely gay, but always open to the influences around him, and ready for a "good time."

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—ANNIE FIELDS, in "Authors and Friends."

Teach me the secret of thy Innocence,
That in simplicity I may grow wise,
Asking from Art no other recompense
Than the approval of her own just
eyes.

So may I rise to some fair eminence,
Though less than thine, O cousin
of the skies.

MADISON CRAWFORD, in "The Shadow Garden and Other Plays."

To a Wind Flower

Il Raggiungimento della Felicità

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicata in inglese su questa pagina.

COME lo sviluppo che fa germogliare il seme, e gli fa aprire il suo baccello, per divenire una pianta che metta fuori le sue tenere foglie e le gemme ed i fiori completamente aperti, così l'istinto umano si protende continuamente verso ciò che pensa rappresenti la felicità qualora sia posseduto. Per uno, la felicità significa una cosa; per un altro, un'altra; ma tutti cercano ansiosamente ciò che essi credono sia felicità, forse qualche cosa di diverso da quello che è ora posseduto e migliore di esso. Quando quella cosa è stata trovata, la sua attrattiva per altro diminuisce ed un nuovo oggetto desiderabile apparisce; e così la ricerca continua indefinitamente. Questo stimolo di istinto può spingere avanti; ma fino a che non si sia imparato come si debba cercare la felicità e in che cosa essa consista, la ricerca finisce spesso inevitabilmente col disinganno.

La colpa non è nel desiderio, poiché tutti hanno il diritto di essere felici, e dovrebbero cercare e trovare la felicità. Se non fosse per questo desiderio di qualche cosa di migliore, non vi sarebbe progresso. La difficoltà consiste nel non sapere che cosa ricercare e come ricercarla. Cercare la felicità con mezzi materiali significa andare nella direzione diametralmente opposta dalla vera via per trovarla. Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, ha scritto, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 327): "Per mezzo dell'umana coscienza convinsi il morale del suo errore nel cercare i mezzi materiali per raggiungere la felicità."

Col'istruzione spirituale ottenuta per mezzo dello studio della Scienza Cristiana si può avere pace, la quiete dei paschi erbosi e delle acque chiare; si può avere vero successo e vero godimento; in realtà si può avere la felicità. Cristo Gesù disse: "Al Padre vostro è piaciuto di darvi il regno." Dio dà ai suoi figliuoli vera gioia e l'abilità di farli felici. Pensare correttamente. Per mezzo del retto pensare, e del conseguente retto agire, problemi sono risolti e difficoltà superate, e così la felicità viene raggiunta.

Il Maestro disse pure: "Cercate imprimis il regno di Dio, e la sua giustizia; e tutte queste cose vi saranno aggiunte." Scienziasti Cristiani, fervidi cercatori della verità, "il regno di Dio", stanno imparando che la felicità si raggiunge col cuore in prima il "regno di Dio", o col mettere Dio in prima linea nel nostro pensiero. Salute, abbondanza, vero godimento, sono le cose buone che saranno aggiunte quando, dopo aver purificato il pensiero da confusione, desideri ed ambizioni materiali e false, ci si è avvicinati abbastanza alla bene realtà. Per ricevere un bene reale, Per mezzo dello studio del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, la Bibbia e Scienza e Health, insieme all'altra letteratura autorizzata della Scienza Cristiana, gli studiosi della Scienza Cristiana si vanno convincendo che per raggiungere la felicità debbono rendersi conto che Dio è la fonte di ogni bontà e sparga continuamente le dovizie del Suo amore per il godimento di tutta l'umanità. Migliore salute, migliori condizioni di vita, vere ricchezze, veri piaceri, sono i risultati naturali del pensare e del vivere puramente e rettamente. Vi è un'abbondanza di bene per ognuno dei figliuoli di Dio; poiché Dio, essendo Amore, è giusto ed equo. Questo bene è nostro al prezzo di una persistente e retta richiesta di esso; e richiede la propria eredità di felicità è essenziale per poterla possedere. Mrs. Eddy, nel suo sermone "Christian Healing" (pag. 10), scrisse: "Se vuoi essere felice, discuti con te stesso dalla parte della felicità; difendi la causa che vuoi vincere, e guardati dal parlare pro e contro, o dal disputare con più forza per il dolore che per la gioia. Tu sei l'avvocato per la causa, e vincerai o perderai a seconda della tua fiducia."

Palestrina and His Period

The peculiarity of the music of the sixteenth century is that it has, as it were, two faces, one turned forward, the other backward. Technique and form outwardly are of the past, but their treatment shows features which become decisive for the future. There is a well-known tale of how Palestrina rescued church music, which at the Council of Trent had been doomed to be discarded for its artificiality, by composing a new and simple piece in which he proved that art need not necessarily be complicated though it used all the resources of technique. No historical proof of this incident is to be found, nor does anything in Palestrina's compositions indicate its probability, since long before this particular time he wrote very simple works and at a later period exceedingly artificial ones. The story is significant, nevertheless, for it voices the sense of transition from music that is primarily polyphonic to music that is once more primarily homophonic. It is no longer the homophony of the Gregorian chant, however, but that of the multiple harmony of the chord. Palestrina is justly considered the representative of this period, which marks the end of the Middle Ages in music and the commencement of the new harmonic era. But to picture this time approximately we must recall that during the very years when Palestrina was working in Rome, the school founded in Venice by Willaert of the Netherlands also flourished greatly and was represented by two most important composers, the

Gaining Happiness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

LIKE the growth which causes the seed to germinate and push open its pod, to spring up into a plant which shoots forth its tender leaves and buds and full-blown flowers, so human sense is ever reaching out for that which it thinks would mean happiness if possessed. To one, happiness means one thing; to another something else; but all are searching eagerly for that which they think is happiness, perhaps something different from and better than what is now possessed. When that something is found, its attraction pales, however, and a new object of desire appears; and so the search goes on and on. This stimulus or instinct may impel onward, forward, outward; but until it is learned how to look for happiness and what it is, the search is bound often to end in disappointment.

The fault is not in the desire, for all have a right to be happy, and should search for and find happiness. Except for this desire for something better there would be no progress. The difficulty lies in not knowing what to pursue and how to pursue it. Searching for happiness through material means is going in exactly the opposite direction from the true way to find it. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 327) has written: "Through human consciousness, convince the mortal of his mistake in seeking material means for gaining happiness."

With the spiritual instruction gained through the study of Christian Science one may have peace, the quietness of green pastures and still waters; one may have true success, and true enjoyment; in fact, one may have happiness. Christ Jesus said, "It is your Father's good pleasure to

Gabriel. At this time, too, Orlandus Lassus, the last of the great Netherlands, was living in Munich. Before that another Netherlands, Heinrich Isaak, composer of one of the most beautiful chorales still sung in Germany today, had been active in South Germany and in Vienna. And finally, during approximately the same years, a new foundation for musical culture was laid in northern Germany through Luther's reforms. Luther still thought of music as polyphonic, his great idea being his contemporary, Josquin des Prés of the Netherlands. But through Luther's introduction of congregational singing and his adapting of the great spiritual folk-tunes into the Protestant chorale, the tendency toward homophony increased and polyphonic music was forced into harmonic forms.

This diversity of musical activity, of which only the outstanding examples are here mentioned, shows how the unifying power of a single, universal catholic art, which has been influential for a time, again splits up. But now the divisions are determined not by language only, as before, but much more by the local characteristics of religion. There is a Roman catholicism, a Venetian catholicism, a South German catholicism, a protestantism predominantly North German, with offshoots in France, in England, in Switzerland. All these forms of religion, which correspond with national characteristics, produce distinctive forms of religious music, at least in so far as they are not fundamentally inimical to music. Catholicism inclines to adhere to polyphony, to the delight in many different voices singing together, although the single voice gradually loses its independence and becomes identified with the harmony. Protestantism at first also adheres to customary forms, but it puts an end to the distinction between clergy and laity, between choir and congregation. The congregation takes an active part, the language becomes that of the people, and here too the polyphony of ingeniously woven voices gradually becomes the harmonically accompanied homophony of choral singing.

These things all come about in a variety of ways, very gradually and over wide stretches of time. Most significant is the development of the harmonic sense as the new way of hearing and feeling music. This is accompanied by the reciprocal interaction of cult and secular music. And with this comes the most important development of all, the awakening of consciousness, which now becomes an active factor in musical composition. From "The Story of Music," by PAUL BEKKER.

Lydia

Break forth, break forth, O Sudbury town,
And bid your yards be gay.
Up all your gusty streets and down,
For Lydia comes to-day!

I hear it on the wharves below;
And if I buy or sell,
The good folk as they churchward go
Have only this to tell.

My mother, just for love of her,
Unlocks her carved drawers;
And sprigs of withered lavender
Drop down upon the floor.

For Lydia's bed must have the sheet
Spun out of linen sheer,
And Lydia's room be passing sweet
With odors of last year.

The violet flags are out once more
In lanes salt with the sea;
The thorn-bush at Saint Martin's door
Grows white for such as she.

So, Sudbury, bid your gardens blow,
For Lydia comes to-day;
Of all the words that I do know,
I have but this to say.

—LESLIE WOODWORTH REEZE, in "Poems."

give you the kingdom." God gives to His children trust, joy, and the ability or power to think rightly. Through right thinking, with its consequent right acting, problems are solved and difficulties overcome; and thus happiness is gained.

The Master also said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Sincere Christian Scientists, earnest seekers for the truth or "kingdom of God," are learning that happiness is gained by seeking first the "kingdom of God," or putting God first in our thought. Health, abundance, true enjoyment, are the things of good which are added when, having cleansed thought of material and false trusts, desires, and ambitions, one has been brought near enough to the source of all goodness to receive real good. Through the study of the textbooks of Christian Science, the Bible and Science and Health, together with the other authorized Christian Science literature, students of Christian Science are being convinced that in order to attain happiness they must realize that God is the source of all goodness and is ever pouring out the riches of His love for all mankind to enjoy. Better health, better living conditions, true riches, true pleasures, are natural results of pure, right thinking and living. There is an abundance of good for every one of God's children; for God, being Love, is just and equitable. This goodness is ours for the persistent righteous claiming of it; and the claiming of one's inheritance of happiness is essential if one would possess it. Mrs. Eddy in her sermon "Christian Healing" (p. 10) has written: "If you wish to be happy, argue with yourself on the side of happiness; take the side you wish to carry, and be careful not to talk on both sides, or to argue stronger for sorrow than for joy. You are the attorney for the case, and will win or lose according to your plea."

When it is understood that God is infinite good, life is found to be harmonious. It is a true instinct that causes us to reach forth for those better things which bring true happiness; and when motives are governed by unselfed love, and rightly instructed through the understanding of God as the source of all goodness, they impel one to rise above material belief, false ambition, vain pleasure, empty desires. Thus thought grows upward, puts forth the stalk, the branch, the leaf, and the bud, until the full-blown flower of the understanding that only a perfect creation can be the work of a perfect creator appears. The fruit of this flower is happiness.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

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EDUCATIONAL

Giving Child a Direct Contact with Good Literature

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence
THE number of schools in Britain which have adopted the method of education advocated and practiced by the Parents' National Educational Union is growing rapidly. For example, nearly all the schools in Gloucestershire are now working on P. N. E. U. lines, and there is scarcely a county which does not contain a number of such schools. This is not to be wondered at when it is recognized that the method, revolutionary though it appears in some respects, is yet marked by an essential simplicity. It is based on two fundamentals: the bringing of the child into direct contact with an abundance of real literature, and the reproduction by the child of the results of his reading and listening.

Schools in England have never made the best use of the vast store of books. This is especially so in the case of the elementary schools. So the place of books has had to be taken by an excessive amount of talk on the part of the teacher and the devising of ingenious rules of "methods." Publishers' textbooks and collections of snippets known as "readers" have, in the past, formed the stock of literature of the average school. The revolutionary step taken by the Parents' National Educational Union consists in the elimination of the intermediaries between the child and the great writer.

Discards Old Idea
The teacher who works according to this method does not water the books down. He discards the old assumption that children cannot "understand." He does not explain, does not question, most surprising of all, does not "revise." He reads a passage to the class once only, and the pupils then relate the passage read. And it is found, when the method is adopted, that the pupils narrate or reproduce in writing remarkably accurate accounts of what they have heard or read.

The number of first-class books thus heard or read for himself by each pupil is far greater than under the ordinary system of education. A child in his seventh year will relate "The Pilgrims' Progress" chapter by chapter, and some half a dozen other books of the first rank. In his eighth or ninth year he works efficiently with several books at a time, books of history, travel, poetry and adventure. In the next two years he begins the reading of Shakespeare, Plutarch, and similar authors. By his year his reading proceeds in this way—and he knows what he has read, as is proved by his reproductions.

In one term, for instance, in a particular school under the writer's observation, the children of from 11 to 13 read in literature: Shakespeare's "Richard II.," Scott's "Quentin Durward," Froissart's "Crecy and Poitiers," and "Poems of Today." In history they read: Arnold Forster's "History of England," Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather," and Van Loon's "Story of Mankind." For citizenship they studied Plutarch's "Life of Alexander," and Wood's "Golden Fleece." Works of similar standard were read in other subjects.

Class Works in Groups
As for actual teaching, much of what used to be known under that name is dropped. The child does his own learning—as, indeed, he must under any system—and the teacher does not intervene between the real material of the lesson and the pupil. In a class for young children the teacher reads from the book and after one hearing the pupils narrate the passage with surprising accuracy. In a higher class they write the reproductions. In classes above the age of 11 the children read for themselves. The difficulty of expense in the supply of books is sometimes overcome by the device of buying, not 30 of each for a class of 30, but 10 or 8 of each, and allowing the class to work in groups. The teacher passes from group to group, each of which will be studying a different book. By allowing pupils to change from one book to another at will, the habit of responsibility and independent study is inculcated.

Although an examination is held at the end of each term yet no revision of the work done takes place. No more conclusive proof than this could be required of the efficiency of the system in developing attention and receptivity. The ordinary teacher would consider himself in an impossible situation if he were expected to obtain results without frequent and thorough revision. In an axiom with the P. N. E. U. teachers that the child performs all the acts of generalization, analysis, comparison, and judgment in the act of knowing. The child reads and reproduces, then he knows.

Remarkable results are being achieved by this method. Examiners

comparing papers of children educated under the P. N. E. U. system with those of other children are struck by their familiarity with a large quantity of good literature, their store of knowledge, and rich vocabulary. A glance at the questions set at a P. N. E. U. terminal examination for children aged 12 will show the standard and quality of attainment that is expected—and not only expected, but reached.

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games, or (c), a letter to a friend in India on general news.

Literature: (a) In the style of John Donne, write a letter to a friend in India on general news.

What do you know about the Vedas and their writers?

When it is remembered that the knowledge thus exhibited is derived from first-hand acquaintance with the works of great writers, without the intervention of the teacher or of "children's editions," it will readily be understood that the foundations of a broad culture are being laid.

Working craftsman has no need of such highly finished work, and its careful execution would be a mere waste of time.

In studying original applied design the actual working processes of the various crafts form the basis, and are regularly given, and the pupils design for weaving and carpet-making must be suited to the limitations of the looms and yarns which are available. In conjunction with the weaving industry all the preparatory

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Finished Clubhouse of the Teachers of Muskegon, Mich., on the Shore of the Lake.

Teachers' Recreational Club on Shore of Lake Michigan

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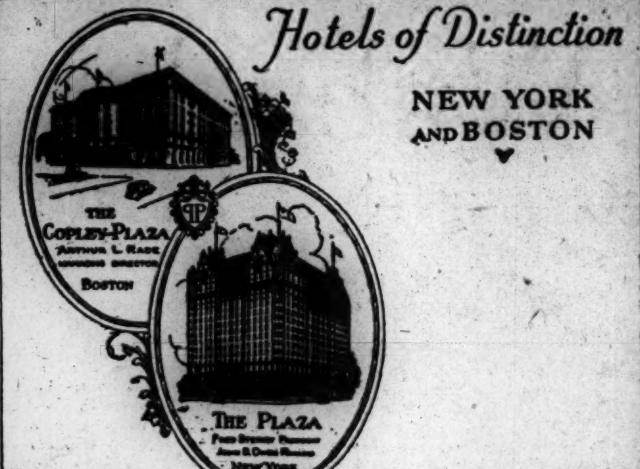
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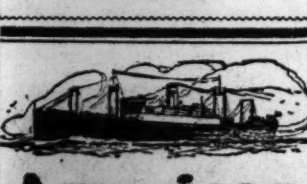
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THE sister ships S. S. President Roosevelt and S. S. President Harding are maintaining a new American flag service to Algiers (12 hour stop-over privilege), Naples, Genoa and return. From New York Jan. 18th, Feb. 3rd, Feb. 18th, March 5th. First class rates from \$253 up, one way.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

to Europe Jan. 4

The S. S. George Washington is now America's largest Cabin ship, with rates reduced to \$150 and up. Other famous United States Liners to Europe are: S. S. Leviathan, S. S. Republic, and the "new America."

United States Lines

72 State St. Boston Tel. Hubbard 7274-5-6

MERCHANDISE & MINERS Transportation Co. Pier 2, North Ave. Liberty 1160 Boston

Travel

Through Daily Sleeping Car Train
Hell Gate Bridge Route
Lv. South Station 7:25 P.M.
Lv. Back Bay 7:31 P.M.

Due Jacksonville A.C.R.R.	7:55 A.M.
Orlando	8:00 P.M.
Tampa	8:15 P.M.
St. Petersburg	8:30 P.M.
St. Augustine P.E.C.R.	8:45 A.M.
Daytona Beach	8:50 P.M.
West Palm Beach	9:00 P.M.
Clearwater	9:15 P.M.
St. Petersburg	9:30 P.M.
Due St. Petersburg	9:45 P.M.
Due Jacksonville S.A.R.R.	6:00 A.M.
Winter Haven	6:15 P.M.
Sebring	6:30 P.M.
West Palm Beach	6:45 P.M.
Daytona Beach	7:00 P.M.
Clearwater	7:15 P.M.
St. Petersburg	7:30 P.M.
Due St. Petersburg	7:45 P.M.

No baggage carried on this train between St. Petersburg and Jacksonville. Information—Tickets—Reservations at 47 Franklin Street, Boston, and Back Bay Station

24 Hours New York to Florida

The only Double Track Railroad between the North and Florida.

FROM PENNA. STA., NEW YORK

THE MIAMI GULF COAST LIMITED
Lv. 9:15 a. m. Lv. 9:15 a. m.Other fast through trains daily
Havana Special (Eff. Jan. 2) 3:20 p.m. Palmetto Ltd. 7:10 p.m.
Florida Special (Eff. Jan. 2) 8:15 p.m. West Indian Ltd. 9:10 a.m.ALSO "THE EVERGLADES" Lv. Boston 7:25 p. m. daily
Through Train from New England

Atlantic Coast Line

The Standard Railroad of the South

Tickets, reservations, information from J. H. JOHNSON, N. E. A., 294 Washington Street, Boston, 9, Mass. Telephone Liberty 2112. Ask for "Tropical Trips" Booklet.

Florida Cuba Jamaica Bahamas!

13-day all-expense cruises

\$135 up

TAKE your usual two weeks vacation in the winter time! Sail to Florida and the West Indies—you have wanted to see both places. When in port, dine and live on ship-board. The new S. S. Yarmouth is as luxurious as a hotel—with both direct and mechanical ventilation for tropical sailing. The most spacious and beautiful suites cost no more than \$400 per passenger.

First sailing January 8th to Miami, Havana, Kingston and Nassau.

Regular Sailings—January 8 and 24 February 10 and 26 March 13 and 30

Read about this fascinating cruise. Send now for illustrated folder. Address: Pass. Traffic Dept., India Wharf, or 12 Milk St., Boston.

Or apply nearest Tourist Agent

EASTERN Steamship Lines

To MIAMI

and Jacksonville!

Sailing from Boston every Saturday at 4 P. M. via the large, magnificent New Steamer "ALLEGHANY" connecting at Baltimore with new ship direct, arriving Jacksonville Friday, 7 A. M., Miami Saturday 2 P. M.

Tuesday sailing to Savannah and Jacksonville. Tuesdays and Saturdays to Norfolk and Baltimore. Autos carried. Send for new folder.

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NEW PEAKS REACHED BY MANY STOCKS

Heavy Cash Sales to Establish Losses Under the Income Tax Law

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Further irregularity developed in today's stock market with trading turning down on the approach of the holiday.

The undercurrent was a firm one, with pools active in a number of issues which are likely to attract reinvestment funds after the turn of the year. Buying centered largely in a selected assortment of food, independent steel, office supply, copper and public utility shares. There were heavy cash sales to establish losses under the income tax law.

Little attention was paid to the retention of relatively stiff coal money and the sharp increase in Federal Reserve brokers' loans. Among the score or so issues to break into new high ground for the year were Nash and Packard Motors, Inland Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, Brown, Detroit Edison, Simmons Company, International Business Machines, Cofy Life Savers and Mexican Petroleum.

Rails were rather quiet. Delaware & Hudson advanced points despite the Interstate Commerce Commission's rejection of the proposal of that road to lease the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Valley, Rochester, C. & B. and "Nickel Plate" also recorded good gains.

The closing was firm. Short covering to complete year-end adjustments caused some large advances in stocks which had been under bear pressure. Electric International gained 3 points. American International and Christie Brown & E. and some of the low-priced motors, particularly Willits-Overland, were taken in, rounding out a block of 10,000 shares of Missouri Pacific common sold for cash at 50 1/2. Total sales approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling cables quoted around 3.85 1/2, and French francs around 3.85 1/2.

The bond market today continued to move in a fractionally irregular course, with trading in limited volume.

The chief bulk against declining prices as demand was no more than

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices									
Stocks	High	Low	Dec. 29	Dec. 28	Dec. 27	Dec. 26	Dec. 25	Dec. 24	Dec. 23
3000 Alcoa	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Can.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Tel. & Tel.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Express	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Gas	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Ice	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Oil	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Power	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Ry.	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Steel	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Sugar	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Tobacco	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Water	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Wire	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Zinc	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Copper	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Lead	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Tin	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Nickel	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Silver	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Gold	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Platinum	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Palladium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Iridium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Rhodium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Osmium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Selenium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Tellurium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Vanadium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Chromium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Manganese	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Cobalt	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Niobium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Tantalum	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Zirconium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Hafnium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Rhenium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Molybdenum	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Bismuth	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Antimony	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Arsenic	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Tellurium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Selenium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Vanadium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Chromium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Manganese	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Cobalt	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Niobium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Tantalum	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Zirconium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Hafnium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Rhenium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Molybdenum	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Bismuth	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Antimony	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Arsenic	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Tellurium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Selenium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Vanadium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Chromium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Manganese	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Cobalt	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Niobium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Tantalum	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Zirconium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Hafnium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Rhenium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Molybdenum	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Bismuth	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Antimony	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Arsenic	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Tellurium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Selenium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Vanadium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Chromium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Manganese	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Cobalt	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Niobium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Tantalum	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Zirconium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Hafnium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Rhenium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Molybdenum	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Bismuth	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Antimony	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Arsenic	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Tellurium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Selenium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Vanadium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Chromium	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Manganese	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
3000 Am. Cobalt	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2

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 Atlantic: Mrs. E. L. Nason, 59 Seville St.
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 Rockland—A. S. Peterson's Store.
 Roxbury—Peyser's Store, Grove Hall; Lishner
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 Young, 386 Blue Hill Ave.; Winthrop Store,
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Sawyer, Highland Ave. cor. Central St.;
H. B. Wentworth, Ball Sq.; Whitely-Bram-
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 Milford—Geo. H. Bowditch's News Stand.
 Nashua—Nashua City Station News Stand.
 Portsmouth—Portsmouth News Agency. 25
 Congress St.
 Rochester—T. W. Osgood.
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 Johnston—Harvard's News Stand. Ferry

Newport—The Wm. F. Clarke Co., 224 Thames St.; Hotel Viking News Stand.
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Providence—The Union News Stand, Cal-

Station: Rhode Island Hospital Trust Building
 News Stand: Geo. W. Blackburn, 204
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 Brattleboro—The Brattleboro News Co., 11
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Massachusetts

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Rumors of Peace

EVERYBODY must rejoice in the prospects of a Franco-Italian rapprochement. There has been, for several years, a growing tension between the two countries, and that tension could only be relieved by frank conversations. It would indeed be strange were France, which has shown such willingness to make sacrifices in the cause of peace, embroiled in another European feud. With Germany, France has become remarkably friendly. With Italy, France fell on bad terms. Now it is useless to take such pains to dissipate the clouds above the Rhine if those same clouds are to re-form above the Alps. Happily, the danger, which was never real, may, if proper measures be taken, soon be dispelled.

Italy, which considered that it was badly treated at the Peace Conference of 1919, developed, under the Fascist régime, diplomatic ambitions. It thought, naturally enough, but doubtless with exaggeration, of its prestige. It considered that France stood in the way of its designs. Those designs were to be, among other things, the principal power in the Balkans. Moreover, Italy dreamt of colonial expansion. Its national outburst the French nationals in Tunis, which is controlled by the French. Moreover, there were causes of friction in Tangier. In whose administration Italy asked greater participation. In Ethiopia, France and Italy found their interests in opposition. Further, in French territory which is adjacent to Italy, such as the Riviera, the Italian refugees were alleged to be plotting against the Italian Duce.

France, on its side, though not deliberately, could not altogether subdue the crusading sentiments which have always characterized it. There are Frenchmen who feel themselves to be missionaries. It has been so for countless generations. The Radicals in particular were unable to look upon Italy with friendly feelings because the Italian Government was not in accordance with their own democratic ideals.

In these circumstances, Italy, which already had incipient quarrels with Yugoslavia, signed a first treaty of Tirana with Albania, practically establishing a protectorship over that little enclave on the Adriatic. Thereupon, Yugoslavia, jealous of Italian hegemony in the Adriatic, signed a treaty with France; and Italy then concluded a second treaty of Tirana with Albania. There were here the makings of a first-class conflict. Fortunately, a consciousness of the possibilities was aroused, especially in France; and the first steps were taken toward a revision of Franco-Italian relations.

Talk, do not sulk! was the advice which was heard in France; and M. Briand clearly invited Mussolini to meet him. He appointed M. de Beaumarchais as Ambassador to Rome, with instructions to endeavor to find common ground for a reconciliation. So the matter stands, and it is to be trusted that, before long, it will be possible to register a substantial improvement in the Franco-Italian outlook.

Steel Fortifies Its Defenses

THE realignment of the board of strategy of the United States Steel Corporation may be regarded as indicating a determination on the part of those responsible for the direction of that company's domestic and foreign trade relations to equip itself to meet strong outside competition. The recently chosen governing body, composed of J. P. Morgan, James A. Farrell and Myron C. Taylor, is representative of no factors new in the organization. The Morgan interests have long been powerful in the affairs of the corporation. The two other members of the triumvirate simply are reallocated or reassigned.

It is in the quite definite co-ordination and delegation of supervisory direction and authority to the three officers that there is seen the purpose to carry on, aggressively if necessary, the progressive program of production and marketing which proved so successful under the régime of Elbert H. Gary. It is interestingly explained that the chairman of the board, who now is Mr. Morgan, is no longer an executive officer of the company. Mr. Farrell, again chosen as president of the corporation, becomes its chief executive officer, "under the direction and supervision of the finance committee and the company's board of directors." Mr. Taylor is chairman of the finance committee.

This realignment of directing and supervising authority is of especial interest at the moment because of recent developments in the steel-producing industry in some of the principal European countries. Only recently American steel producers complained that German steel was being marketed in the United States at a price lower than in Germany, and consequently that the "anti-dumping" law was being violated. The United States Treasury Department was appealed to, and Secretary Mellon issued a ruling that present German steel imports to America were perfectly legal, but that the Treasury Department would nevertheless keep vigilant watch to "prevent American industries from being subjected to unfair competition."

This, apparently, was the first distinct echo of the European steel cartel's failure to reach an agreement on a "foreign" sales policy at its recent meeting, December 9, at Brussels. Is there a valid reason for believing, as some have pointed out, that an international steel war is ahead as a result of Germany's reported declaration at the meeting that it planned an underselling campaign to get rid of a large overproduction? At any rate, the fact that the European trust directors are not scheduled to meet again until March 22, 1928, was taken to indicate that each member intends pursuing his own way—at least in foreign fields.

One qualified correspondent reported at the time of the Brussels meeting that the failure of the members of the European steel cartel to agree on foreign sales had raised the question of doubt about the entente existing very much longer. That there is difficulty of agreement among the eight members—Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Saar, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary—has been apparent right along, and was commented on in the special report on the origin and develop-

ment of the cartel issued by the United States Department of Commerce last June.

At the time of its organization the steel cartel was watched with interest by the United States. Great Britain and other steel-producing nations. In America, Roger W. Babson pronounced the combine as favorable to United States industries, because it would eliminate price cutting; and besides, he said, the United States and Great Britain were bound to be in a better position with Europe on a more normal basis. Others saw that although the trust would not affect the North American market, it would intensify the struggle for the markets of Latin America. Special efforts by the Germans to have Great Britain and Italy join the trust have so far failed.

The reason given for the Brussels failure was that Belgium held out for 10 per cent more on her foreign sales quota, and that France, also with an overproduction, suddenly made a like-went dramatic demand for an additional 15 per cent. This was evidently what produced the confusion which prevented agreement.

Germany has been the dominant figure in the European steel cartel and was the prime mover in its organization. Much was expected of it at first, but ensuing economic changes seem to have somewhat destroyed German expectations.

The combined steel output of the eight members of the cartel in 1926 was 29,834,835 metric tons, or 33 per cent of the world output, while that of the United States in the same year was 49,006,641 metric tons, or 55 per cent of the world's production.

Carrying Freight by Airplane

THERE is evidence that, even if the steam railways were, to an extent, caught napping when the motor carrier of freight and passengers made its appearance in large numbers, they do not intend again to be unprepared in the case of the airplane. In a quiet way, several steam railroads have been considering the possibilities of air transport, not only from the standpoint of the competition which it may offer against steam lines, but as a supplementary means of handling their own passengers in special cases.

In its present state, there is no likelihood that the airplane will become as serious a competitor of the railroads as have the motortruck and bus. The Milwaukee Road, in a recent publication, stated: "A one-ton capacity airplane, flying 100 miles an hour, continuously, between Seattle and Chicago, would take about fifteen years to transport the tonnage hauled by one Milwaukee Road train." Based upon carefully computed figures, it is immediately apparent from a concrete example of this sort that until and unless the airplane has a much greater capacity, it cannot become a serious competitor of the railroads, at least for freight which does not require fast handling at the high rates which prevail by air.

Yet the matter of air transport is one which warrants the thoughtful attention which the railroads are bestowing upon it. The mails are being handled by air in increasing volume, and obviously this will have its effect upon the railroads, to which the mail contracts have been highly profitable in many instances.

The volume of transcontinental air mail has doubled in the past year, statistics indicate. Recently, the American Railway Express Company contracted to have express shipments handled by airplanes. This business is said to be growing, also, and while the tonnage proportion of express to mail is still only one to three, this ratio is expected to be reversed eventually, as the value of air transport of light, expensive articles becomes more appreciated. This, likewise, affects the steam railroads.

Passenger travel by air in the United States is still a negligible figure. The rates, according to the Railway Age, average thirteen cents per mile, or more than three times the rail charges, including Pullman.

The increase in the use of airplanes does not necessarily mean a net loss to the steam railroads. Motor transport, despite the loss in passenger business which it brought to the railroads, enriched the steam lines immeasurably by the traffic which was the product of the motor manufacturing plants. It is not unreasonable to expect that the airplane will have a similar tendency. Whether or not this is the ultimate result, its present capacity and cost for transporting mail, passengers and express make it look like a factor of relatively small concern to the steam railroads. But so, also, did the motortruck once appear. It is because the rail officers recall the latter situation that they are not overlooking the air carrier as a potential competitor whose development is worth following.

Inheritance Tax Problems

THE action of the House Ways and Means Committee, in reporting a tax-reduction bill that overrode the recommendation of Andrew W. Mellon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, for the repeal of the federal inheritance tax, may be regarded as assuring that this tax will not be repealed by the present Congress. The familiar arguments in favor of repeal were submitted to the committee by delegations representing important business and financial interests, and the usual appeal that this particular tax should be left to the several states was made by representatives of some state governments. There appeared to be no organized movement in support of the tax, and had the amount of revenue derived from it been the only issue involved, a provision for its repeal might have been included in the bill. As it was, the prevailing sentiment for retention of the tax appears to have been based upon other considerations than that of the relatively small amount annually paid into the public treasury.

One of the reasons actuating the committee's decision was a feeling against what is alleged to be a general policy of devising tax laws that will permit great fortunes or incomes to escape their fair share of taxation. The issuance of tax-exempt bonds by the national and state governments, by enabling those who invest in them to escape the tax levied upon other forms of personal property, has prompted a general demand for elimination of the tax-exemption feature from future bond issues. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States hold-

ing dividends of stock in corporations untaxable as income has also aided in forming a sentiment against tax-dodging. The simple fact that with the federal tax on inheritances repealed, all those wishing to evade state taxes of the same kind could take up a nominal residence in Florida, or in any of the few states that impose no tax, appears to have effectively blocked the demand for repeal.

Measured by the standards prescribed by some students of the subject of equitable taxation, the inheritance tax may not be justifiable, in that it is often a tax on thrift and industry, as well as upon unearned wealth. The objection that it is socialistic and intended to take an unfair share of devised property can hardly be maintained. The American sponsors of the inheritance tax were Andrew Carnegie, who advocated it more than thirty years ago, and Theodore Roosevelt, who when President urged the adoption of some form of federal inheritance tax. Unless some better argument than references to alleged Socialism can be found for repealing this tax, it is likely to remain a part of the national revenue system.

A Football Schism

THE present athletic break between Annapolis and West Point, the great army and navy academies of the United States, over eligibility rules is attracting more general attention throughout the country than almost any disagreement that has occurred in college athletic circles since the famous Harvard-Yale schism over thirty years ago. Annapolis has put into effect the well-known intercollegiate three-year rule, while West Point has not adopted it.

West Point and Annapolis maintain teams in almost every variety of sport, and not only do these teams meet each other, but they also meet the teams of other large colleges. Practically all of these rival colleges are observing the three-year rule, and the Navy has adopted it with a view to placing its athletic standards on the same level as those of the teams which it is accustomed to meet. The fact that the Army declines to do this has resulted in the contract calling for the 1928 football game between the two academies remaining unsigned.

The annual Army-Navy football game ranks among the most popular in the United States. It is always played between the two elvens with the finest of sportsmanship prevailing and it is clean, hard football which is furnished to the spectators.

Fortunately, while the authorities at the two academies are apparently resting on their oars, it is not so in other circles and efforts are being made to straighten out the tangle in time for a football game next November. Athletic competitions between these two academies are well worth while and should not be allowed to be given up on anything like a difference over eligibility rules.

Disregarding the merits of the present controversy, it is to be hoped that the friends of the two academies may bring about an agreement which will not only put the teams on an equal footing regarding eligibility rules but also assure to their legion of friends the continuance of one of the finest and most wholesome athletic competitions that takes place in the course of a year.

Arbitration Wins a Whole Loaf

BY THE settlement of the teachers' salary dispute in Carmarthenshire (Wales) the victory of conciliation throughout the whole field of English education is complete. There is now no local education authority and no member of the teaching profession in the publicly maintained schools of England and Wales outside the bounds of the national agreement. This victory has come about by stages in the short space of eight years.

Before the farsighted and statesmanlike action of Mr. Fisher in establishing the joint committee of authorities and teachers, strikes, lockouts and unrest were rife in the world of education. In fact, education was imperiled, and with it the larger interests of the state. The joint committee under the chairmanship of Lord Burnham has by a rapid succession of stages, obtained the co-operation and adhesion of every local authority in the country. Many were reluctant to come in at first, but with the acquiescence of the last dissident, Carmarthenshire, the agreement is complete, and unbroken peace now reigns in the schools.

The fact that this victory has been won in the field of education is gratifying to all who are working for national harmony and industrial co-operation. No example of discord now flaunts itself before the eyes of the children in the formative years of their lives. The pupils in the schools will be trained in the ways of peace not only by precept, but by that more potent teacher—example. And not the children only, but the Nation as a whole, statesmen, industrialists, labor leaders, and the great mass of the people, may learn from this great example.

Editorial Notes

Between the gift of \$1,000,000 to George Washington University by the Scottish Rite Masons for a school of government, and the richly endowed Brookings Research Institution which will feature post-graduate work in government administration, there is promise that Washington may be guided to operate the ship of state to the best advantage.

Edinburgh is to be commended on its decision to sell its relics of the Great War and give the money to charity. Better that children should have food and clothing than have machine-guns to play with.

The Chicago police have been successful in decreasing crime by getting jobs for boys. This appears to be an instance where an ounce of prevention is worth even more than a pound of cure.

The British employers' proposal for a conference with Labor seems a capital method of bringing peace to industry.

Let the United States, in the name of humanity, lead the way to a world agreement to outlaw the submarine.

"The 1927 Balance Sheet for Peace and Progress"

MANKIND continues to move forward. The urge of the human race is toward higher levels. During the past twelve months there has been witnessed a steady advance toward the consummation of a righteous world order. True, there have been moments of perplexity. Men and nations have been confused on more than one occasion. Agreement has not always been possible. The pessimist has not failed to exploit, for his own purpose, these all-too-frequent digressions from the path of progress. It is well to remind ourselves, in view of this fact, that the 1927 balance sheet for peace and progress has many items to its credit.

We have witnessed, during the past year, a rising tide of popular opinion in support of an international policy that would totally and unequivocally renounce war as a method of settling disputes between nations. The whole cause of arbitration was served in a handsome way when, on September 24, the League of Nations adopted, by unanimous vote, the Polish Resolution, declaring that "all wars of aggression are and always shall be prohibited, and that every pacific means must be employed to settle disputes of every description which may arise between states."

This resolution "recommends the progressive extension of arbitration by means of particular or collective agreements between states, members and nonmembers of the League of Nations, in order that there may result between all states a growth of the mutual confidence indispensable to the success of the Disarmament Conference." Aggressive wars, by this resolution, were branded as "international crimes." There have been appointed, as a result of that action, a Committee on Security that is to function as a subordinate body under the League of Nations' Preparatory Commission on Disarmament.

In America, at the present time, this interest in arbitration is expressing itself in the advocacy of the proposal of Aristide Briand, made in an Associated Press dispatch to the people of the United States, for an outlawry-of-war treaty between France and the United States. Petitions favoring this proposal have been sent to Washington; organizations by the score have adopted resolutions favoring such an all-inclusive covenant of arbitration with France and like-visioned nations; churches and schools have spoken in favor of this enlargement and extension of the arbitration policies of the American Government; peace-declaration contests have been initiated among the youth of the Nation for the further stimulation of public interest in the question of arbitration.

A delegation, headed by Miss Jane Addams, president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, waited upon President Coolidge, on December 10, presenting to the occupant of the White House an outlawry-of-war petition containing 30,000 signatures. The President, according to a statement subsequently issued by Miss Addams, was only waiting for the return to Paris of Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, in order to initiate conversations with the French Government relative to M. Briand's proposal.

A delegation of representative churchmen interviewed President Coolidge on November 2 and presented to him a memorial declaratory of the belief of the 700 or more religious leaders whose names were affixed thereto.

(1) That war should never again be resorted to by civilized nations as the means for settling disputes or enforcing claims.

(2) That war, save for self-defense against actual attack, should be outlawed and declared by the nations to be an international crime.

(3) That the renunciation of war by treaties and solemn engagements should be undertaken between all the principal nations, adequate provision being made for conciliation, mediation, arbitration and judicial settlement.

(4) That such engagements constitute an essential measure in creating the spirit of mutual confidence which must precede a general movement for disarmament, and

(5) That the settlement of every threatening dispute, whatever its nature, must be sought only by pacific means. Tentative drafts of treaties have been drawn up incorporating M. Briand's suggestion for the renunciation of war, and these draft treaties are now before the people for discussion. Senator Arthur Capper (Kansas), on November 21, made public the draft of a joint congressional resolution, declaratory of the following policy on the part of the United States:

(1) By treaty with France and other like-visioned nations formally to renounce war as an instrument of public policy and to adjust and settle its international disputes by mediation, arbitration and conciliation;

(2) By formal declaration to accept the definition of aggression as one which, having agreed to submit international differences to conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, begins hostilities without having done so; and

(3) By treaty with France and other like-visioned nations to declare that the nationals of the contracting governments should not be protected by their governments in giving aid and comfort to an aggressor nation.

Senator William E. Borah (Idaho), it will be remembered, already has an outlawry-of-war treaty pending in the United States Senate. These various resolutions may not be adopted in the form in which they have been drawn up, but there was a time, not long since past, when such declarations of policy were not even considered a debatable question in legislative assemblies. The outlawry of war has challenged the serious attention of statesmen, diplomats, educators, and men of every profession and walk. That, in itself, is an indication of the unprecedented progress of the peace movement around the world.

Moreover, there have been a number of all-inclusive arbitration treaties signed during the past twelve months, by several of the European powers. Sweden and Belgium have lately agreed never to go to war with one another for any cause whatsoever. This blanket agreement covers all disputes, including those affecting "national honor" and "vital interests." Similar treaties making war "illegal" are now in force between Sweden and Denmark, and Sweden and Finland. France and Denmark, on July 5, contracted to keep the peace by undertaking "to settle in all cases by peaceful means . . . all disputes of every kind . . . which have not proven susceptible to settlement by ordinary diplomatic processes."

The acceptance by Germany of the optional clause of the World Court Protocol was a significant advance in the accomplishment of a warless world. By this action, announced on September 9, Germany has bound herself, voluntarily, to submit to the decision of a court of law all questions arising out of the interpretation of a treaty. This optional clause has now been signed by seven states, Germany being the only so-called "great power" to take this step. Forty-three nations have thus far signed eighty-two treaties outlawing war between the signatory governments.

The genuine concern of the American people with respect to arbitration was made clear when, on January 19, an appeal for the amicable settlement of the Nation's differences with Mexico was sent to President Coolidge over the signatures of 450 persons prominently identified with the civil, political, religious and educational activities of the Nation. A similar petition was sent on March 17, bearing the names of 11,385 persons. These requests for arbitration kept reaching Washington from places near and remote. All of which indicates the progress that has been made by the public thought with regard to the peace issue.

It is not out of place, in this connection, to recall that the Senate, on January 25, formally adopted the Robinson Resolution, in which the definite suggestion was made that all existing differences of opinion with Mexico regarding the controversial oil and land laws should be settled by arbitral processes. This action was a distinct vic-

tory for the cause of international justice and good will. There can be no denying the fact that people generally are more alert today than they have ever been in these questions of world conduct. That is all to the good, and an indication of the fact that the world is getting on.

With regard to disarmament it may be said that the Three-Power Naval Conference that convened in Geneva on June 20 was not a total failure. The inability of the naval technicians to arrive at a disarmament formula has been deplored in England, Japan and the United States. Viscount Cecil, soon after the adjournment of the Geneva parley, turned in his portfolio to the Baldwin Government in order to devote himself unreservedly to the furtherance of disarmament which he described as "the most important cause in the world."

Lord Cecil is now advocating the continued co-operation of Great Britain with the work of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, the signing by Great Britain of the optional clause of the World Court Statute, and the negotiation of all-inclusive arbitration treaties. The resignation of Viscount Cecil was almost immediately followed by W. C. Bridgeman's announcement in the House of Commons in mid-November, that Great Britain would delete two heavy cruisers from her naval program.

The Japanese delegates to the Geneva parley have repeatedly declared that their country stood ready to continue the negotiations broken off last summer. And, finally, President Coolidge has said, "I am opposed to engaging in any attempt at competitive armaments."

The larger implications of the disarmament issue continue to receive the attention of the League's Preparatory Disarmament Commission. This body met in Geneva on March 21, the American delegation being headed by Hugh Gibson, United States Minister to Switzerland. At that time two proposed treaties or draft conventions were presented, one by Great Britain, the other by France. The form of these tentative disarmament formulas differed in many important respects. The English delegation regarded the French plan for the limitation of "ultimate" war strength as impracticable, suggesting in turn that limitation must be based on existing peace-time strength.

The United States was again represented at the November session of the Preparatory Commission. Russia, too, sent a large delegation to Geneva at that time for the purpose of urging a complete and universal disarmament policy. The year's debates on this perplexing problem have thrown into bold relief the difficulties still to be overcome before the swords of the nations can be placed on museum shelves. In the meantime, during the progress of these deliberations, there has been developed an unprecedented interest among all peoples in the piling down of military budgets and in the progressive limitation of armaments. The tide of public opinion has set in against an unrestrained competition in military establishments.

Evidence keeps piling up that the desire for peace among the nations represents something more than doctrinaire pacifism. Peaceful professions are being backed up by peaceful deeds. On February 1 the extremely delicate question of the supervision of German armaments passed from allied control to supervision by the League's Council. During the month of March, the Albanian crisis with Italy and Yugoslavia was amicably settled through the timely intervention of the League of Nations.

Italy had claimed that Yugoslavia was preparing to overthrow the Albanian Government by force of arms. This declaration caused a tremendous scare in Balkan circles, but M. Perich, the Yugoslavian Foreign Minister, stated in a speech in the Skupstina that he would accept the intervention of a League commission. Dr. Stresemann, acting president of the League Council, indicated that that body was ready for action, whereupon the situation quieted, and peace finally prevailed.

In that same month the dispute between Germany and Poland regarding the establishment of German schools for the minority population in Upper Silesia was settled through the functioning of the Council. The ability of the children in question to understand German was agreed upon as the test to determine their right to attend German schools. It was also in March that the question of the maintenance of allied troops in the Saar Valley was disposed of in a peaceable manner. Both Germany and the Saar Government had been demanding the speedy withdrawal of French troops. Germany finally agreed to the establishment of a special corps of 800 transport guards recruited from the allied armies of occupation.

The past year has also witnessed the healing of a breach between Russia and Switzerland, which makes possible the presence of the representatives of the Soviet Government at all important Geneva parleys. The election of Germany to membership in the important Mandates Commission, the body that supervises control of that country's former territorial possessions, must also be regarded as a splendid gesture of international good will.

Peace between Poland and Lithuania was consummated through the friendly intervention of the League's Council on December 10. The peaceful settlement of the dispute between these two countries has been acclaimed as one of the League's greatest triumphs. Marshal Pilsudski of Poland and Premier Waldeckmaris of Lithuania settled across the conference table issues that heretofore might have resulted in armed conflict. At the end of the Geneva conversations the Polish Premier is reported to have said, "I shall order a Te Deum of Joy to be sung in all the churches of Poland." To which Premier Waldeckmaris is said to have replied, "I also will have Te Deums sung—but may these Te Deums be for peace among men of good will."

One of the year's most conspicuous accomplishments of the World Court was the handling of the Lotus case between France and Turkey, a dispute growing out of the sinking of a Turkish vessel in the Aegean Sea by a French steamship. In September the Court rendered a judgment favorable to Turkey and the decision of the Court was immediately accepted in a conciliatory manner by the losing party.

The matter of America's adherence to the World Court was reopened on December 12 when a memorial bearing the signatures of nearly 500 distinguished citizens of forty-eight states was presented to President Coolidge, in which the petitioners urged the President to continue friendly conversations with the nations signatory to the Court Protocol in an effort to reach an early settlement of the points at issue.

It may be recalled that the chief stumblingblock to America's participation in the work of the Court rests in the fifth reservation attached to the Senate's vote of adherence, in which the specification is made that the Court shall not entertain a request for an advisory opinion on any subject in which the United States has no claims or interest without the consent of the United States.

The campaign against the international traffic in drugs continues. During the current year Persia declared her willingness to adopt the League's plan for the reduction of opium at the rate of 10 per cent yearly for three years. The Nationalist Government of China has decided on the complete prohibition of opium in three years. An announcement to this effect has recently been made by the Chinese National Christian Council. The planting of the poppy is to be forbidden. At the end of 1927-28 the sale of opium will be reduced by one-third; at the end of 1929 another third, and by July, 1930, it will be brought to an end.

Regarding the consumption of opium, a thorough system of registration is to be initiated immediately. All addicts under the age of twenty-one will be required to give up the habit immediately. Those above that age will be given amelioration certificates, stating the amount of opium they are allowed while breaking off the habit, on the understanding that in three years the supply of opium will be totally stopped.

W. W. YK.